Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction;
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. VI. NO. 226 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING,

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAJA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	7
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

R. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BRANCH,
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital (One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.)	10,00,000
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kobe	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahrn (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 289.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CUREIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars,
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort

"ESAALI"
OF
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)
THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"
Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of
DAINTY SILKS . .
FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS

TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL

AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE,

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents,
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
79, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Fire Insurance of every description accepted at lowest current rates.
For particulars and rates apply to:—
SECRETARIES,
6, Hamam Street, Fort,
Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
82, Medow Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4.30 P. M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHALUXMI OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Bai Vithoobai Vishnu Pandit the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vinayakrao Ganpatrao Kothare, the Mortgagor, Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th September, 1911, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part the undermentioned property on TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd, September, 1918, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Varandari land or ground situate at Mahaluxmi without the Fort in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 200 (two hundred square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded on or towards the East by a public passage and the Temple of Kalikadevi on or towards the West partly by the shed belonging to Ganpatrao Sadashivji and partly by the property of Vasanji Munji, on or towards the North partly by the house formerly of Khooshal Lalchand and partly by the Dharumsala of Kalikadevi, on or towards the South by a public passage, with buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "D" Ward No. 3591 and Street No. 25 and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7099.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at the shop of Sheth Vithal Balchand at Trambakanta Pydhoni by order of Sheth Himatlal Dhiryabhai and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Memon Abdul Kurrim Abdulgani:—

25 bales yarn No. 16½ Davig Mills Flowerman each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO. are selling on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, in their Weekly Sale Crockery, Electro-plate, articles, ice pitcher, inkstand, butter pot, sweet dish, Cumard and Girad double spring wooden bed, Jest fan, Patentine English carriage, clock, perambulator, etc., etc.

The property of an European Gentleman.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 23rd September, 1918.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CAN YOU SPARE A MAN?

Let us supply you with some one, who cannot fight to replace an able-bodied man of military age in YOUR office.

Let women do their share; or let those too old to fight show their patriotism.

For Secretaries, Office Superintendents, Accountants, Bank Assistants, Typists, Clerks, etc., apply to:—

THE NATIONAL SERVICE BUREAU,
WAR PURPOSES BOARD.
Ballard Pier,
BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LABDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CRD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at MEHTA & Co., 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1

CORNISH and LANCASHIRE 20ft. by 6ft. by 125 Hicks Boilers, Hopkinson mountings, 10 by 20 Horizontal steam engine, DEEWET CHOWNA, Church Gate Street. 1936

BEST QUALITY FLAX TWINE.—We have in stock a large quantity of flax twine (3 ply) for sewing shoes, canvas, tents and harness, etc. Samples on request. K. JACKSON & CO., 84, Bentick St., Calcutta. 1992

MISCELLANEOUS

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE—Members are informed that Old Magazines and Papers of 1917 will be sold from 25th September. Offers received by Librarian. 1994

SITUATIONS VACANT,

WANTED.—An UNDERGRADUATE, and a DRAWING TEACHER for Z. B. School, Deviali. Board, lodging free. Apply to PRINCIPALS. 1945

WANTED—Smart LINOTYPE OPERATORS to work on piece-work system. Only qualified and competent men required. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

RETOUCHERS WANTED.—Salary Rs. 60 or more. Only experienced hands need apply. D. NUSSERWANJI, Photographer, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 1961

WANTED—Two smart LADY SHORTHAND TYPISTS, for a Commercial firm, handsome salary offered. Apply Box No. 872, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1937

WANTED—An experienced COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, must know Typewriting. Apply personally to GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS, Barbhoymohola, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Out Fort. 1989

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT for a local Spinning Mill. Salary according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1998

WANTED.—An experienced SALESMAN in a Japanese shop, pay Rs. 30 (thirty). Guarantee on paper from a respectable gentleman for honesty and responsibility of shop stock. Apply before 10 a.m. to M. C. DARUVALLA, Vatcha Building, Wadia St. Tardeo. 1957

WANTED—For the season, a SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Ginning Factory at Kishangarh. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the AGENT and MANAGING DIRECTOR, Maharaja Somyag Mills Co. Ltd., Kishangarh (Rajputana). 1862

WANTED—A CLERK to serve in the Office of a Cotton Firm in Bombay. Must have knowledge of Machinery parts and Mill stores. Apply stating salary expected and previous experience, etc., to Box No. 866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1917

WANTED.—A thoroughly qualified and experienced ACCOUNTANT for the Accounts Department of an Indian State. Salary according to qualifications. Thorough knowledge of Urdu indispensable. Apply at once, stating caste, residence, age and salary expected, with copies of testimonials and a recent photo to Box No. 885 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1936

WANTED—Smart young LADS and GIRLS to be employed in Government and Mercantile Offices, starting from Rs. 50 and upwards, after a short course of training. For further particulars apply to the PROPRIETORS, Woodstock Shorthand and Typewriting School 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1786

WANTED.

WANTED—Middle of December, FURNISHED FLAT or BUNGALOW. Reply to:—CAPTAIN G. A. PENTREATH, I.A.R.O., Nepean Road, Malabar Hill. 1954

WANTED—Influential AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency and Mofussil to secure MARRIAGE and LIFE RUPEE POLICIES. Decent Commission and extra Allowance paid on business. Apply sharp to EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE LTD., 198-95, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. B

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 5, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN EANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to M. N. B. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

DARJEELING TEA—Nice flavoury Orange Pekoe 5 lb. per V.P.P. Rs. 5-8; Broken Pekoe 5 lbs. V.P.P. Rs. 4-14. Apply MANAGER, Happy Valley Tea Estate, P. O. Darjeeling.

FOR SALE.—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1929

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE EQUIPMENT of ASH'S DENTAL GOODS, comprising best Hydraulic Pump Chair, Cabinet, Engine, Spittoon, Vulcanizers, Flasks, Forceps, Impression Trays, Lathe, Mercury, Platinum Pin and Diatoric Teeth, Medicines, Charts, Dental and Medical Books. Open for inspection on Sundays (11 a.m. to 4 p.m.) at 87, Dhobi Talao, opposite Fire Temple. 1956

FOR SALE—Turn-out VIS-A-VIS HORSE and HARNESS. Apply MANAGER, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. 1951

FOR SALE.—A handsome big GREY ARAB, thoroughly trained to saddle. Apply sharp to Box No. 884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1983

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the 26th September at the latest for the purchase of F. P. Cotton Bale Tares and Hoops in stock at the Jacob Sassoon Mill, Parel.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

2, Rampart Row, Fort,
Bombay, 21st September, 1918. 1996

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that the Prize Winners of the Dhar State War Fete Lottery are requested to send in their prize winning tickets to the SECRETARY, War Fete Lottery, Dhar, before the 30th November, 1918, after which no application will be entertained as the Lottery Office accounts will be closed. The delay in distribution of prizes is largely due to non-receiving of prize winning tickets.

M. N. KHORY,
for Dewan, Dhar State. 1984

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the construction of two chawls for the Bigaries of the Health Department at Palton Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on FRIDAY, the 4th day of October, 1918.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 20-9-1918. 1995

NOTICE.

MATHURADAS & CO.
and
THAKER JETHMAL DEOKARAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the advertisement by Messrs. Mehta & Co., Auctioneers appearing in the "Praja Mitra and Parsee" Newspaper of the 19th September, 1918, advertising the sale of 41 bales of Shirtings at the request of Thaker Jethmal Deokaran, on account and at the risk of the undersigned Messrs. Mathuradas & Co., is unauthorized and defamatory of the undersigned, who are and always have been ready and willing to take delivery of 39 out of the 41 bales of Shirtings, with which alone the undersigned are concerned, provided that the same are undamaged, but the said Thakkar Jethmal Deokaran has refused a survey of the goods.

MATHURADAS & CO.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1918. 1950

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

GOODS TRAFFIC FROM BOMBAY TO CAWNPORE (GENERALGUNJ) AND CAWNPORE MILL SIDINGS.

ON and from the 1st October, 1918, no traffic for Cawnpore (Generalgunj) or Cawnpore Mill Sidings will be received for despatch from any of the following G. I. P. Railway Depots in Bombay:—

Wadi Bunder, Victoria Terminus, Byculla and Colaba.

Traffic to Cawnpore will be accepted at the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Bombay Port Trust Railway Depots only, for despatch by the B. B. and C. I. Railway route via Ujjain.

W. ALEXANDER.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th September, 1918. 1936

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on Monday the 23rd day of September, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered office of the Company, "Canada Building," Hornby Road, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 30th June 1918 and the Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration, and
5. To transact other ordinary business of the Company.

NOTICE is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 28th September 1918 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS & Co.,
Agents.

Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd September, 1918.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 30th September, 1918, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd day of September, 1918, to whom Dividend Receipts will be posted. Change of address if any, should be notified at once. 1741

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from our clients, Messrs. Mirzamal Gajanand, will sell off by Public Auction at 2 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 24th instant, at our clients' premises, situate at Nos 109-111, Dhunji Street, the following goods in one or more lots on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Gordhandas Cullianji:—

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

9 bales Satin of Dinsha Petit Mills 6½ lb.
8 bales Satin of Dinsha Petit Mills 8 lb.
11 bales Satin of Dinsha Petit Mills 8½ lb.
8 bales Satin of Dinsha Petit Mills 9 lb.
10 bales Satin of Dinsha Petit Mills 9½ lb.
5 bales Satin of Dinsha Petit Mills 10 lb.

A deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase price will be required to be paid at the time of the sale, the balance to be paid within three days from the date of sale and the goods taken delivery of from the vendor's godown.

Dated this 21st September, 1918.

PANDIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Mirzamal Gajanand. 1999

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. ADELINA STURM has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 2,024 square yards and one-half of another square yard or thereabouts of Inami Tenure whereof the fixed annual assessment is Rs. 3-6 payable to the Inamdar of Kirol together with the bungalow, messuage, and tenement thereon and the well situate on the Agra Road in the village of Kerol (Ghatkoper) and in the Registration Sub-district of Kurla, District Thana, bearing Survey Nos. 2, 8, 9 and Survey No. 70, Pots Nos. 10 and 11 and assessed by the Municipality under No. 18 and bounded on the East by a private road, on the South and West by vacant land now or late in the occupation of James Vincent D'Cunha and on the North by the Agra Road.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1918.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
2000 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HIRAVAHOO, widow and Executrix of Hunsraj Morarji has contracted to sell the hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written to Messrs. SUNDERSINGH JOHARSINGH and SOBHARAM DAYARAM. All persons having any claims against or upon the said premises either by way of inheritance, will, gift, lease, lien, mortgage, trust, or otherwise, howsoever should make the same known to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded from making the same, and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, which shall then be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Kalbadevi Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-one and a half square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461, New No. 2437, Old Survey No. 71 and New Survey No. 490 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward C No. 5799, Street Nos. 302-10 and bounded, on or towards the South by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that the property of Poonamull Goolaji Singhani, on or towards the North by a passage called Khanderao Lane and on or towards the West partly by a passage and beyond that the property of Harilal Lalchhoy and partly by the property of Pitamber Nanabhoy.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1918.

PAYNE & Co.,
1997 Attorneys for the Purchasers.

NOTICE.

IS HERE GIVEN that Mr. RUGHUNATH PREMJI BHOOTA, who has contracted to purchase the immoveable property described below from MANIBAI wife of Runchoddas Tulloekchand, has in his turn contracted to sell the same to our clients MORARJI KASHAVJI and TOOLSIDAS KESHAVJI. Any person having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, charge, mortgage, lease, lien, maintenance, trust, easement or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay and to the undersigned at their offices at 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed in the case of non-receipt of any such claims and they will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Portuguese Cathedral Street, without the Fort in the Town and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 811 square yards or thereabouts but according to the Collector's Bill 680.78 square yards registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1159, Old Survey No. 288 and New Survey No. 425 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4464, 4465 to 4470 and Street Nos. 24-26 and 1 to 6 Cathedral Street and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the property of Keshavrao Bhakerji, on the South by the property of Vishwanath Parbhuram on the East by the said Portoguese Cathedral Street, on the West by the property of Gokaladhishji Maharaj.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1918.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
1990 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client SETH MULJI HARIDAS has contracted to purchase the immoveable properties, a particular description whereof is given below from Mr. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, or demand in, to or upon the said immoveable properties or either of them or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, release, lien, charge, maintenance, trust, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Bombay, Land Revenue Department, to the Assessor and Collector of Taxes, Bombay, Municipality and to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, any claim not received within the said period will be deemed to have been waived and given up and the sale will be then completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with buildings, admeasuring eighty-nine square yards be the same a little more or less, situate at Dwarkadas Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 707, and New No. 2903, Old Survey No. 791 and New Survey No. 8513 and assessed by the Assessor of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2805 and Street No. 60 and bounded on the East by the porperty of the late Jairaj Mackenji on the West by the property of Jethabhai Javerchand and on the South by the said Dwarkadas Street and on the North by the Cross Lane attached to the said Dwarkadas Street and beyond which is the property of Kalianji Keshavdas.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land with the messuages, tenements, dwelling house and stable standing thereon, formerly known by the name of Jamsetji Bhajiwalla's situate, lying and being on the West side of Modi Khana Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring according to the Collector's Bill four hundred and twenty-one square yards and according to the actual measurement four hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Old Nos. 708-708 and 708, New No. 5908, Old Survey Nos. 1077 to 1079 and New Survey No. 8514 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 58 and then No. 59 and Now under A Ward No. 2083 and Street Nos. 230-232-234, and 236, Modi Street and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Modikhana Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Jeewandas Bhowanee and now of Bhimji Jairaj and beyond that by the Dwarkadas Cross Lane and towards the North by the property formerly of Dayal Yakhmaram and now of Jampadas Khusaldas and on or towards the South by a public Road formerly called Dewji Sangji Lane and now called Dwarkadas Lane.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1918.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
1993 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

26, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 8409.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 50 CASES AMERICAN CHEESE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the firm concerned.

About 50 Cases American Cheese.

Above cases will be put up for sale in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 41 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF CROWN MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Thackar Jethmal Devcaran at his shop at Ganesh Chawl, Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs Mathuradas and Co.:—

10 bales sheetings calendars of Crown Mills 5½ lbs.
11 bales sheetings calendars of Crown Mills 6 lbs.
4 bales sheetings calendars of Crown Mills 6½ lbs.
12 bales sheetings calendars of Crown Mills 7 lbs.
1 bale sheetings calendars of Crown Mills 8 lbs.
3 bales sheetings calendars of Crown Mills 8½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES WHITE MULLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Thackar Valabhdas Karsandas at his shop at Ganesh Chowk, 3rd Gully at Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of Seth Jesanghbai Chimanlal.

2 packages each 150 pieces White Mulls No. 751.
2 packages each 150 pieces White Mulls No. 756.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES CHECK AND 3 BALES TWILL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Dharamsey Manji at his shop at Gordhan Gully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of

Punjabi Tulsiram Jagatram:
4 bales each 60 pieces check of Mathuradas Mill Nos. 3191 and 3193.

Punjabi Kakasingh Jagannath:
2 bales each 60 pieces check of Emperor Edward Mill No. 84.

Messrs. Ghosa and Co.
2 bales each 40 pieces Twill of Hinghanghat Mill No. 101/6.
1 bale 40 pieces Twill of Hinghanghat Mill No. 1106/1.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES SHIRTINGS 2,000 FARRY.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sha Vajechand Mulchand at his shop at Mangaldas Market and on account and at the risk of the defaultin purchaser, Seth Javerchan Thackarsy:—

2 bales each 50 pieces Shirtings 2,000 Farry.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Dharamsey Manji at his shop at Ganesh Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(*Contd.*).

the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sha Kantilal Lalbhai:—

Ex. S. S. "Selibis Maru."

15 bales each 30 pieces Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoons.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES JACONETS.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Rughnathdas Mulji and Co., at their shop at Dharamraj Gully Mulji Jehta Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Madhavji Phulchand of Gomukh Gully.

3 Bales each 200 pieces Jaconets No. 636.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES SATIN OF DINSHAW PETIT MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Pandya and Co., Solicitors for Messrs. Mirjamal Gajanan and Co., at No. 108-111 at Dhonji Street at Messrs. Mirjamal Gajanan's pedhi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Shah Gordhandas Kalyanji.

9 bales Satin of Dinshaw Petit Mills 6½ lbs.
8 bales Satin of Dinshaw Petit Mills 8 lbs.
11 bales Satin of Dinshaw Petit Mills 8½ lbs.
8 bales Satin of Dinshaw Petit Mills 9 lbs.
10 bales Satin of Dinshaw Petit Mills 9½ lbs.
5 bales Satin of Dinsha Petit Mills 10 lbs.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
The Double Full 2 hours' Programme
DR. RICHARD ROWE
in Magic, Art and Spiritualism
The Astral Hand—Mystic Knots—Chinese Rings—Escape from a Chinese Pillory.
MYSTIC MORA
In Mental Magic
The Pin-Finding Test—Hypnotism and Mesmerism.
A 3-reel thrilling Drama
"IN PEACE AND IN WAR"
A powerful topical Drama dealing with a problem of the present War.
PRICES FOR THE DOUBLE PROGRAMME
Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2.
Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.
Opening Next Wednesday
September 25th
WHEELER AND DOLAN
will present the
All-American Vaudeville Co.
Direct from
NEW YORK CITY
including
RICHARD WHEELER & GERTRUDE DOLAN.
America's representative Dancers in a 1918 Offering of Characteristic Dances and Gowns.
EDWIN BARRY
America's Daintiest Singing Comedianne
JACK AND SYLVERA
Great Western Novelty
ROSS SOBEL & MAURY STERNDALE
America's Syncopated Ragtime Fiends of the Piano and Violin.
A Regular American Vaudeville Show
9 COMPLETE ACTS 9
Full of American ZIP and PEP.
BOOKING At Messrs. ROSE & CO., for Wednesday and Thursday.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
TO-NIGHT
LAST WEEK OF
The Great Serial
"THE HIDDEN HAND"
Episode 14th & 15th.
Don't miss to see the sensational Finale.
PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR
Chapter 25.
PATHES GAZETTE
Latest
SOUTHERN COLORADO
Travel
BEAT IT
One of Luke's best
Look out for
Future Big Announcements
Time 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. and Sun. 5 p. m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m
POPULAR PRICES

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
SECOND INSTALMENT OF THE GREAT INDIAN SERIAL
THE EXILE OF SHRI RAMA
Parts 7 to 10.
Together with a full Programme.
Three Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES
6-30 GAIETY 6-30
A GALA NIGHT
THE GAIETY CO. Presents
VARIETIES
NEW SONGS AND CHORUSES
including
Pathe Gold Roster Play
THE GREATER WILL
Featuring
CYRIL MAUDE
Supported by an all star cast including
LOIS MEREDITH
Produced by the PRENO FEATURE FILM CO.
THE GREATER WILL
A Funny Comedy
BING BANG BIFF

THE EXCELSIOR

3rd complete change of Programme from to-day
PROGRAMME No. 3 TO-NIGHT at 9-30
MAURICE B. BANDMAN presents
M. S. COWAN'S
Clever Company of Entertainers
"THE CAMEOS"
Including the Inimitable Comedian
ATHOL TIER
The Man with the Laughing Legs.
2nd REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
Saturday 28th at 5-30 p.m.
PLANS AT ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
TO-DAY NO CINEMA SHOW

THE EMPIRE

To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Pathe Presents
A DRAMA OF PARISIAN LIFE
"Through Truth"
"Through Truth"
"Through Truth"
Played by a cast of the Leading French Stage.
IN SIX ACTS.
In addition to the above the latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
NEXT WEEK ! NEXT WEEK ! !
A Magnificent Spectacle of the Sea
"LORELEI"
OR
"THE STORM MAIDEN"
Containing the most beautiful scenes ever screened.
250 DIVING CHORUS
AND
SWIMMING BALLET 250.

THIRD INSTLAMENTS OF THE TWO GRAND SERIALS!
'THE SHIELDING SHADOW'
40,000 feet
AND
'THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE'
96,000 feet.
(5,000 feet each.)
Most Daring Deeds of Grace Darmond
Pearl White at her highest.
Most Exciting Thrills and Sensations.
Really this is a unique opportunity.
Please do not miss it we insist upon it.
Saturday & Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 & 5-15 and nightly at 7, 8-45, & 10-30 (S.T.)
NEW
ALHAMBRA CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD
Telephone No. 2417.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
WHEELER & DOLAN

"Without fear of contradiction it might be said of them that they have come, they have been seen, they have created a very favourable impression...."

"The show was lively, very American, and the performance all the way through was clean, clever, novel enjoyable, brim full of vim and activity, and should not be missed."—"THE EMPIRE," Calcutta, 4th July 1918.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS—"Wheeler Dolan and Company drew biggest crowd in years. Speed and class of the show delighted the audience"—"STATESMAN," Calcutta, 4th July 1918.

AMERICAN VAUDEVILLE COMPANY. HUGE SUCCESS. "It is no exaggeration to say that a show of this description has never visited Calcutta previously....."

"The entertainment is smart, bright and attractive and there is not a single dull moment from beginning to end....."

"Wheeler Dolan and Company have made good....."

"In the words of the Yanks, it is SOME SHOW."—"ENGLISHMAN," 5th July 1918.

Grand Opening

Tuesday 24th September, 6-30, 9-45

Week days two shows. Sundays 6 p. m. only

ERECTED ON DHOBI TALAO

DE VILLIERS

NEW VARIETY Co.

7 ARTISTS INCLUDING 2 COMEDIANS

Songs, Dances, Music, Sketches, Fun & Frolic

Illusions and Transformations.

A REAL VARIETY SHOW

A CLEVER SHOW

BEST TOURING INDIA

POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 3, 2 1.

Children under 10, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Gallery Indians only, As. 8 and 4, children under 10 and Indian Soldiers half price in As. 8 only.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

also at

MOVING THEATRE, DHOBI TALAO.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

To-night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

SECOND INSTALMENT OF

MR. PATANKER'S MASTER-SERIAL

The Exile of Rama

Parts 4 and 5.

THE LITTLE FAT RASCAL

A two-reel LKO Comedy providing continuous laughter for twenty minutes and

The Universal Screen Magazine.

Special Show To day at 5-15.

DONGRE'S
Balamrit
THE CHILDREN'S TONIC
K. T. DONGRE & Co
GIRGAON - BOMBAY.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Sept. 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	—	..
,, Exports to Great Britain	..	—	19,000
,, ,, to Continent	..	—	9,907
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal		—	9½
Demand Bills	..	—	4.78.50
Prev. Commercial Bars	..	—	10½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 18th

Bar Silver Spot	..	—	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.			
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	—	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	..	—	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	—	4 1/4
,, 6 ,,	..	—	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	..	—	3
7 day market loans	..	—	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	..	58½	
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	..	50½	Unchgd
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	..	69½	
Government Securities 3 %	..	69½	
Sx. On London at Paris France		26 07	

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 18th

5½ % 1925—1928	..	98½	Unchgd
4½ % 1925—1945	..	100½	
4 % New.	..	95	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 18th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—63 lbs. Quoted	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian—Quoted	79/6

RAPESEEDS

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Sold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs ex-Ship Afloat Value	600
Coria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£12
Standard Copper G.M.B Nominal	£112½
and Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 D. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec Buyers	17/6
fine White Java, D. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec Buyers	19/6

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	3/5
Tone:—Weaker.	
Plantation Fine Latex Crepe Sept.	2/2½
Tone:—Quiet after being firmer	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 21.

This morning the nominal quotations were Rs. 838 for Fine Broach September, and Rs. 826 for Fully Good Broach April-May. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 838 for September and Rs. 825/26 for April-May, and remained quiet but steady at about these rates for some time. Later on prices gradually improved to Rs. 844 and Rs. 832 respectively, and at 4 p.m. the rates were Rs. 845 and Rs. 833. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 838 for September and Rs. 825 for April-May, and at 6-15 p.m. quotations were as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry and prices are steadier.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	Sept.	Rs.	847
Good Sa.. ..ined Dharwar	..	..	839
,, M. G Coompta	..	..	836
,, ,, Westerns	..	..	830
NEW CROP.			
Fully Good Broach	April/May	Rs.	818

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 20th Sept. 1918.

Cotton	1,872	bales
Wheat	10,119	mds.
Linseed	11,879	,,
Rape do	374	,,
Gingellyseed	280	,,
Poppyseed	150	,,
Groundnuts	Nil	
Castorseed	4,658	,,
Rice	86,701	,,
Myrabolams	69	,,
Cottonseed	1,668	,,
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	87,114	,,
Jowar	1,740	,,
Maize	Nil	
Sundries	3,389	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 21st—6-0 p.m.

	Bazar Terms.			Rail Delivery		
Ready:	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
White Delhi 70-80	72	0	0	10	0	0
,, Cawnpore 76-80	71	0	0	10	5	0
,, Karachi Bangla	71	0	0	10	5	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	12	0	10	2	0
,, ,, Cawnpore	9	12	0		2	0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	10	4	0	10	10	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10	0	0	10	14	0
,, Thin	10	0	0	10	6	0
Teaseed, White 85-15	90	0	0			
,, Gajar 75-25	85	0	0			
,, Gajar 50-50	80	0	0			
,, Black	70	0	0			
Poppyseed, White	12	0	0	12	8	0
Groundnuts	70	0	0			
Mowrasseed	7	0	0			
Barley	50	0	0			
Castorseed	95	0	0	13	14	0
Forward:	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat April-May	9	12	0			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	10	8	0			
Linseed May	12	14	0			
Linseed Sept	11	3	0			

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARNMARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 21st 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1—7—8
Shapurji No. 10	1—7—6
Simplex No. 0	1—5—0
Edward No. 10	1—5—0
Light Horses No. 61	1—0—6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 21st 1918

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 1½
Demand	1 5 —
Do Acceptance 8m/s	1 5 6
Fcn. Demand	186
American Dollars	93½
Hongkong	267
Shanghai	256
Japan	252
Singapore	154

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-5-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty, Rs. 163-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a, 1/6-13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a, Fr. 205.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 153½.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 146½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 251.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 384.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent, Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated, 79½.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated, 78½.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated, 77½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90½.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady but closed quiet due to profit taking.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—Swadeshi 2,380, Swan 750 x.d., Standard 2,065 x.d., Simplex 835 x.d., Shapurji 132-8, Pearls 645, Madhowji 2,330, Luxmi Cotton 1,900, Kohinoor 1,515, Kastoorchand 1,450, Ind. Malwa 370, Ind. Bleaching 185, Finlay 535 x.d., Fazulbhoy 825, Ed. Sassoon 255 x.d., David 675 x.d., Currimbhoy 390, Crescent 275, Colaba 1,540, Coorla 1,000, Century 460 x.d., Cen. India 2,550, Bv. United 1,015, By. Dyeing 1,475, Cen. Mining 35-8, Katni Ord. 260 x.d., Shivrajpur 37-8, Tata Deferred 1,385 Tapti Valley 515 x.d., Fy. Burma 765, By. Tramway 425, By Steam 375, Tata Hydro 1,275.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—Swadeshi 2,365, Swan 755, Standard 2,067-8, Simplex 840, Shapurji 131-4, Pearls 642-8, Madhowji 2,335, Kohinoor 1,515, Kastoorchand 1,485, Ind. Malwa 375, Ind. Bleaching 180, Finlay 547-8, Fazalbhoy 827-8, David 582-8, Currimbhoy 385, Crescent 280, Colaba 1,535, Century 450, Nagpur 2,550, By. United 1030, By. Dyeing 1,505, Cen. Mining 37-8, Katni Ord. 262-8, Shivrajpur 37-8, Tata Deferred 1,385, By. Burma 765, By. Tramway 420, By. Steam 372-8, Tata Hydro 1,285.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their Circular dated 1st August, 19.8, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its Note issue shows an increase of £73,000, as compared with last week's return.

The West African Gold Output for June 1918 amounted to £141,470, as compared with £115,600 for June 1917, and £120,250 for May, 1918.

SILVER.

No change has taken place in the price or tone of the market.

After losing a fall, the Shanghai exchange recovered to 2/5d. again.

It is said that the United States Government is not making purchases in replacement of melted dollars.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation July 7, 11,53; July 15, 11,013; July 22, 12,065.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion (within and without India) July 7, 1,561; July 15, 1,615; July 22, 1,602.

Gold coin and bullion in India July 7, 2,089; July 15, 2,042; July 22, 2,041.

Gold out of India July 7, 45; July 15, 45; July 22, 45.

It will be observed, from the above figures, that the silver holding is increasing substantially. The total on the 22nd ultimo is the highest shown since December 31st last, when 1,900 lakhs were recorded.

The expansion of the Indian Currency note issue during the war has been considerable, especially during the last year. Successive stages in the advance are detailed below:—

On July 9 1914, the total exceeded for the first time 70 crores.

On December 31 1916, the total exceeded for the first time 80 crores.

On June 22 1917, the total exceeded for the first time 90 crores.

On August 7 1917, the total exceeded for the first time 100 crores.

On October 7 1917, the total exceeded for the first time 110 crores.

On July 22 1918, the total exceeded for the first time 120 crores.

The stock in Shanghai on the 27th July, 1918 consisted of about 26,200,000 ounces in sycee and 15,000,000 dollars, as compared with about 26,100,000 ounces in sycee and 15,500,000 dollars on the 22nd instant.

Statistics for the Month of July are appended:—

Highest price for cash 48 13/16
Lowest price for cash 48 13/16.
Average price for cash 48 13/16.
Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.
July 26 48 13/16d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 27 48 13/16d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 29 48 13/16d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 30 48 13/16d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
July 31 48 13/16d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
August 1 48 13/16d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average 48,812 cash.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Par Gold in oz. std. 77/9½.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

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APPLY—

E. K. PALIA & CO.

Fort, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Sept. 1918.

Hours of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.872 Inch
Temperature of Air	81 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.1 ,,
Dew Point	71.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.760 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.3 ,,
Minimum do.	77.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S.W = S.W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	96 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total fall during month	2.08 ,,
Do. do. year	24.47 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st Sept.	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	21	m 11 12	29 3	21	m 5 5	15 9
		11 45a			5 20a	14 2
Sun.	22	0 2a	28 9	22	m 5 52	15 10
					6 6a	13 1
Mon.	23	m 0 41	29 0	23	m 6 34	16
		0 45a	27 1		6 5a	14 10
Tues.	24	m 1 20	29 9	24	m 7 27	17 4
		1 20a	26 10		7 37a	14 6
Wed.	25	m 2 20	27 8	25	m 8 19	18 5
		2 16a	25 7		8 27a	15 7
Thur	26	m 3 18	26 6	26	m 9 22	19 6
		3a	24 7		9 18a	16 1
Fri.	27	m 10 41	28 3	27	m 4 15	15 0
		11 9a	26 5		4 4a	15 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
Sept. 21 (Saturday)	6h. 27m.	6h 37m.
,, 22 (Sunday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 36m.
,, 23 (Monday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35m.
,, 24 (Tuesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 3 m
,, 25 (Wednesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 34m
,, 26 (Thursday)	6h. 2-m.	6h. 33m
,, 27 (Friday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 32m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Sept. 5d. 4h 18.7m. p.m.; First quarter 13d. 7h. 3 36m. p.m. Full Moon 20d 6h. 20.9m p.m., Last quarter, 27d. 10h 8.6m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st September, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in the east Punjab, but skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air remains very dry. Day temperature is in moderate excess throughout; night temperature is above the average at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud is present over Karachi and Jaipur; elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana. Night temperature is lower than usual in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Night temperature remains in defect at Rajkot and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity continues below normal. Day temperature is above the average at a few stations; night temperature is in defect at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.72in. of rain, Sholapur 1.14in., Bijapur 0.12in. and Hyderabad 0.28in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the South Bombay Deccan, but is in excess at Poona and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Madras Deccan and local rain in the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, the south Konkan and Mysore; the falls have been moderately heavy in the Bombay Deccan. The air is drier than usual over the greater part of the northern and central India. Conditions in the Peninsula are similar to those obtaining yesterday and no large change appears likely.

By Special Appointment to His Excellency the Governor.

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STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Times, on the 21st September, 1918 was 29.[illegible] inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 21st of September 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 7 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (Obs. Sept.)	98.7	78.9	89		0	-0.23
Jask	97.1	77.6	67		0	-0.09
Muskat	..	..	..		..	..
Do (10th Sept.)	92	83.7	81	0	0	-0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	72	7	3	2	.. 27	-3 43
Rawalpindi	..	70	63	1	..	18 81	-1 26
Lahore	..	10	5	9	51	.. 97	-1 26
Sargodha	..	..	0	..	0.4	59	8.01	-1 24
Ambala	..	..	15.7	71	1	47	0.44	-5 48
Delhi	..	..	93	75	9	47	10.35	-1 02
UNITED PROVINCES—								
Agra	..	..	10	67	3	61	.. ..	-3 10
Mainpuri	..	..	..	0	0.4	53	11.82	10.17
Jhansi	..	..	95	2	0	2	1.0	-0 27
Cawnpore	..	..	..	0	1	54	.. ..	-1 26
Allahabad	..	..	94	67	6	61	13.44	6 52
SIND AND RAJPUTANA								
Jacobabad	..	..	10	..	3.2	59	.. ..	-3 17
Karachi	..	..	..	78	3	3	71	.. ..	-1 22
Ajmer	..	..	..	82	4	0	6	.. 63	-2 22
Jaipur	..	..	..	87	17	..	60	.. 8.45	-1 0 14
Kotah	..	..	..	9	76	0	50	.. ..	-1 0 14
Mount Abu	..	..	..	72	2	1	9	.. 35	50	-19 22
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA								
West—								
Bhuj	..	..	..	81.0	4	1	41	.. 2.27	-10 43
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	79	5	8	.. 1.08	-11 43
Veraval	..	..	..	85	3	5	0	73	.. 1.56	-11 43
Rajkot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	.. 0.31	-8 43
Sanawagar Para	..	..	..	84	0	2	8	4	.. 0.75	-15 44
Surat	..	..	..	91	2	..	0	2	.. 1.5	-24 52
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	90	0	0	0	0	.. 0.0	-7 52
Deesa	..	..	..	91	6	2	3	8	25	.. 0.5	-6 52
Neemuch	..	..	..	87	..	6	..	6	74	.. 1.74	-0 ..
Indore	..	..	..	88	..	60	1	75	.. 4.37	-13 ..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—											
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	93	6	64	9	14	0.65	32	15	11	00
Saugor	..	..	..	..	18	0	6	8	..	31	11	8	19
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	8	..	6	4	70	..	15	80	1	26
Khandwa	..	..	..	92	72	4	0	0	..	3	00	3	43
Akola	..	..	..	91	..	0	0	59	..	4	..	4	43
Am anti	..	..	..	92	68	6	0	60	1	99	..	4	89
Nagpur	..	..	..	90	0	3	8	60	1	99	..	4	89
Chanda	..	..	..	94	70	0	0	72	1	19	..	9	66
Raipur	..	..	..	94	68	5	0	72	60	44	..	17	88
KONKAN—											
Bombay	..	..	86	81	74	83	..	13	01	42	66
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	89	1	81	1	1	24	40	75
Marmugao	..	..	..	4	3	..	94	0	18	17	30
Karwar	..	..	..	84	0	2	6	90	0	80	6	46	24
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—											
Mahabaleshwar	..	..	68	62	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malegaon	..	..	..	88	67	2	70	0	03	..	00	12	23
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	85	47	0	7	0	05	5	30	0	94
Poona	..	..	..	89	0	..	74	0	72	9	42	9	99
Sholapur	..	..	..	94	5	1	0	7	1	..	26	11	71
Bijapur	..	..	..	89	66	8	0	12	4	35	8	11	24
Belgaum	..	..	..	7	62	9	0	02	14	19	66
Aurangabad	..	..	..	89	5	0	0	66	..	5	7	11	97
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	..	..	91	57	4	18	..	6	18	8	40
Hyderabad	..	..	..	84	0	2	2	..	0.18	13	66	9	40
MALABAR AND CEYLON											
Mangalore	..	..	..	85	74	2	85	..	57	11	48	87
Calicut	..	..	..	86	81	4	74	..	1.26	5	45
Cochin	..	..	..	88	..	74	7	80	0.01	35	74	17	12
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—											
Masulipatam	..	..	92	87	2	80	0.01	9	89	..	2	54
Bellary	..	..	..	37	7	84	0	25	6	5	..	2	16
Cuddapah	..	..	88	7	5	4	1	0	41	49	6	62
Madras	..	..	91	7	7	..	..	..	70	..	44
Bangalore	..	..	..	8	66	0	8	0	92	1	0	5	74
Coimbatore	..	..	92	69	1	8	..	..	67	..	50
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	0	2	..	0.72
Negapatam	..	..	91	07	2	66	..	..	5	8	..	54

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SATURDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

1ST DAY OF THE 2ND BIG MEETING.

CARYANDA WINS WESTERN INDIA STAKES.

A DAY OF SURPRISES.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

The first day of the 2nd Big Meeting of the Poona racing season came off on Saturday when eight events were provided,, the most interesting of which were the Western India Stakes and the Turf Club Cup. It was a day of great surprises as many rank outsiders won to the great chagrin of the public. Caryand a won the big event of the day, the Western India Stakes, easily and Durban won the Turf Club Cup. when his stable companion, Collingwood, who was heavily backed finished in the ruck. The weather was oppressive and sultry and the attendance large. His Excellency the Governor and the Maharajah of Rajpipla were present. Lord Willingdon presented both the Cups together after the running of the Turf Club Cup; the Western India Stakes trophy to Mrs. G. E. Langley and the Turf Club Cup to Mr. Goolam Ali, the trainer, in the absence of the owner. It is a great credit to Mr. Goolam who has trained the winners of most of the Arab events this season. It is needless to repeat that the Stands were overcrowded and the crush before the totalizators was again great.

⊙⊙⊙

It has been remarked that the starting, at Poona this year as in Bombay last season, leaves a good deal to be desired; but yesterday it gave rise to much grumbling as many punters attributed their ill luck to this circumstance. It is time now that the racing authorities should look into the matter as the most promising events may be totally spoilt by a bad start as has already happened more than once.

⊙⊙⊙

The Elgin Plate for horses in the 3rd division was the next event on the programme. With the exception of Byculla, all the horses on the card started. Renette, Duet, Lady James and King's Head were considered the best of the lot, while there were many who backed Andoversford when they found Bowley up. King's Head, well piloted by Ruiz, won easily from Andoversford, who beat Necessity for the second place by a head. In this race the dividend was renumerative enough as 6 to 1 was paid.

⊙⊙⊙

Many were disappointed when it was found that Karasavichick, who undoubtedly deserves a change of name, was scratcher. It was rumoured that he had given a rattling good gallop. In his absence, Hunyadi and Royal Band were installed favourites in the Warwick Plate of 1 mile for horses in the 3rd division. Hunyadi was against unfortunate in coming second, Johnnie H., who, strangely enough was not strongly fancied this time, won easily enough in spite of his 9 stone.

⊙⊙⊙

The chief attraction of the day was the Western India Stake of 1¼ miles for Horses. Helord, who was bracket with Oros, was allotted top weight, he declined and according to the new rules of the W.I.T.C., for infringing which Goolam Ali was fined Rs. 500, a Veterinary Surgeon's certificate to retire from the contest. The public, however, were not much concerned with the stable companion as their attention was mostly centered on the candidates of Mr. Goculdass's stable and A. Templeman's selection. William the Beau was considered a moral certainty after the way he ran last Saturday. Calder Vale, Tagamor and Gaiomi being next in demand. Great was the consternation of the public when it was found that Caryanda, a rank outsider, ridden by Japheth, romped home an easy winner, beating Oros by two and a half lengths. All the well fancied candidates finished in the rank.

⊙⊙⊙

The Turf Club Cup, an event of great interest with Arab racing, was the sixth item on the programme. With the exception of Mandil ali ran. Collingwood was the street corner tip and people backed nothing else but Collingwood. It was believed that after the manner he ran in the Governor's Cup last Saturday with 9-12 on his back, in a perfect quagmire nothing would beat him when running in the same class under normal conditions but, as is usually the case with these bracketed horses, the one less fancied or not fancied at all, creates the surprise. Durban did it yesterday when he won the Turf Club Cup. He was always believed to be a good miler and pretty safe up to ten furlongs but many opined that one and a half miles was not his distance Dartnoor ran well though he failed to beat Durban,. but Collingwood was never in it and Kayid must be completely off colour as he made a very poor show altogether. An accident occured just at the start when Rose and J. E. Harrison were brought down and the former slightly injured Beyrut and Longboat were thus prevented from taking any part in the race.

⊙⊙⊙

As Wayafiete and Carpentia scratched in the September Plate Mr. Goculdass's Forfeit Lass in spite of her 9-12 was more a hot favourite and also Miss Rollestone. Another surprise was reserved for the public in Dress winning so unexpectedly. It is a long time now since Dress has done anything, though some people who knew something about her always back her each time she is out. She was, till recently, reported to be in excellent condition giving astonishing gallops, but she was believed not very honest in the race as she has developed a tendency to be left behind at the start most of the time.

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The first division of the Beyrut Plate brought the proceedings to a close when again an outsider beat a hot favourite in Dowlat. Beyonet, who has proved himself to be a fine 5 furlong peformer, failed several times in Bombay and in Poona in a six furlong race. This time he stayed the distance and beat Dowlat easily. One wonders what is wrong with Natal.

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Out of a field of twenty-nine on the card for the first race six declined. Subeh Pasha, Dictate and Hatham, were made favourites and Silver Streak, ridden by Northmore, found many supporters on account of the Jockey Aladin won comfortably from Hatham. He returned adividend of 35 to 1 which shows that he was completely neglected, perhaps on account of his not having been ridden by Ruiz or Bowley who generally rides for the stable of Fahad bin Saif.

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The second race of the day, The Ahmednagar Plate for Country-Breds, was also a big upset for the public. In this race, Discarded, Black Friar, Sugar Cane, Black Stone and Red Duke received the bulk of support. Maple won by beating Red Duke by a head, while Sugar Cane, Black Friar and Black Stone did not come in places. Here also the fine dividend of 40 to 1 was returned, a decidedly bad beginning for punters except the lucky few who spotted the right ones.

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Division II. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's ALADDIN 8-13 Flynn 1
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's HATHAM 8-1 Bowley 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's SILVER STREAK 8-3 Northmore 3
Mr. Reuben Solomon's DICTATE 9-0 Hardy 4
Did not run Conscription, Arab Chief, Contest, Investor, Key Note, Harrington.
Also ran.—Second String, Tasmania, Fareed, Justice, Makbul, Fairy Gold, Barrage, Istamboul, Subeh Pasha, Mentor Mitigation, Otherwise, Tankard, Chatham, Madras, Ayr Laddie, Duke of Connaught, Port Arthur, and Portcullis.
The race.—They were sent away to a fairly even start when Aladdin, and Hatham shot out in company; Silver Streak was lying third, at the 2nd furlong Dictate moved up to fourth place. Aladdin entered the straight first with Silver Streak close on the rails Hatham was locked up between the leading pair; past the public stands Hatham made great efforts to catch the leader Aladdin, but the former won easily by 1½ lengths. Hatham was a short head in front of Silver Streak ½ length 3rd and 4th.
Time.—1 min. 23 secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 363; places Rs. 76; Rs. 31; and Rs. 29.
Trainer Owner.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's MAPLE 8-4 Rose 1
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE 9-12 Ruiz 2
Mr. M. Gherphade's MAIDEN PALM 8-1 Collis 3
Mr. J. Stewart's KESTREL II 9-5 Bowley ... 4
Did not run Apple Pie.
Also ran.—Aubrey, Discarded, Black Friar, Sugar Palm, R. G. Sugar Cane, Esmo, Black Stone, Amphitryon, and Sarfaraz.
The race.—Esmo jumped out of the machine with a lead of 20 lengths. At the 2nd furlong she retired and the field was in a perfect file. As they entered the turn Maple, Maiden Palm, Kestrel II and Red Duke were fairly even, and the field was in a bunch past the stands where Maple won an exciting race from Red Duke by a head, short head, short head.
Time.—1 min. 48 secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 401; places Rs. 73; Rs. 32; and Rs. 55-8.
Trainer C. B. Mahomed.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400.
Messrs. J. K. Irani's and George's KING'S HEAD 9-0 Ruiz 1
Mr. Guthrie's ANDOVERSFORD 8-1 Bowley 2
Mr. Theo: Walsh's NECESSITY 9-7 Flynn 3
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus's BALIRA 7-8 Rose ... 4
Did not run Byculla.
Also ran.—Servian, Romanesque, Renette Cardington, Merry Mabel, Duet, Lady James, Lucky Thought, Sunglare, Peach and Melba.
The race.—King's Head took a flying start from which he derived an advantage of 10 lengths, the rest of the field comprising Andoversford, Balira and Necessity were in a file behind. There was no change in the order under the turn in the straight Andoversford made desperate efforts to overhaul King's Head but he won with something to spare by 1½ lengths there was excellent racing for places short head separating Andoversford, from Necessity, neck third and fourth.
Time.—1 min. 2 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 76; places Rs. 23; Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 28.
Trainer J. K. Irani.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400.
Mr. R. B. S.'s JOHNNIE H. 9-0 F. Templeman 1
Mr. A. Hope's HUNYADI 8-3 Harrison 2
Mr. M. Gosuldas's SYMPTOMS 7-0 Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Guthrie's FUGLE LADY 7-5 Collis 4
Did not run Krasavichik.
Also Ran.—Royal Band, 9-12; Matchless Maud, 9-7; Spearwood, 9-0; Bodenham, 8-5, Cherry and Black, 8-1; Meridian, 7-12; and Hookkoe, 7-7.
The race.—Royal led for a few strides when Hunyadi deprived him of the lead being soon joined by Symptoms and Fugle Lady, they raced in this order for a few furlongs, at the turn Hunyadi looked prominent being ahead by a couple of lengths. Johnnie H. who was lying handy behind moved up very fast in front of the stands and just snatched the verdict from Hunyadi by ¼ a length ¼ length 1 length.
Time.—1 min. 44 secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 63; places Rs. 23-8; Rs. 18-8; and Rs. 29-8.
Trainer Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner a Cup valued Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's CARYANDA 6-12 Japeth 1
H. H. Maharaja of Jodphur's OROS 8-3 Trenoweth 2
Mr. M. Goculdas's BARONVALE 7-11 Flynn 3
Capt. P. Bevoet's LOUVIER'S d'Or. 8-4 J. H. Harrison 4
Did not run Helford, Athlete.
Also Ran.—Magyar, 8-11; Cyanite, 7-12; Thunder, 9-6; Calder Vale, 8-0; Fiz Yama, 9-5; Tagamor, 8-9; William the Beau, 7-12; Brendan, 8-5; Francis Armand, 7-7; Ardvreck, 8-5; Wolfaline, 8-2; Buskin, 7-13; Giacomi, 7-11; Screamer, 7-8; Red Quill, 6-11; and Sophie, 67.
The race.—After some delay the field was dispatched to a fairly good start, in which Wolfaline and Magyar were left badly, Caryanda assumed command with Oros following. Thunder was with the leaders for a few furlongs, Caryanda increased her lead and was first to enter the straight followed by Oros, the pair made an exciting race before the stands Caryanda won by 2½ lengths, ¾ lengths 1½ lengths Baronwale and Louvier's d'Or fought for 3rd place.
Time.—2 mins. 7 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 186; places Rs. 69; Rs. 49; and Rs. 25-8.
Trainer Shaik Esmail.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner a Cup valued Rs. 1,000; and Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000;
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DURBAN 8-12 Hardy 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s DARTMOOR 9-5 F. Templeman 2
Major Kushru Jung Bahadur AMIR ASWAD 6-8, Northmore 3
Mr. N. R. Boha's MOOLTAN 7-3 Walker 4
Did not run Mandil.
Also Ran.—Collingwood, 9-12; Gazal, 7-13; Kayid, 9-5; Beyrut, 9-2; Ruby Mine, 9-1; Sparrow Hawk, 8-5; Royal Court, 7-5; Red Cross, 9-0; Union Jack, 7-4; Longboat, 7-2; Cessation, 6-10; Good Luck, 6-7; Angler, 6-7; and Hurman, 6-7.
The race.—The start was spoilt by an unfortunate accident, in which Rose and J. E. Harrison come to grief just at the starting post, off Longboat and Beyrut. Darban settled down being led by his stable companion Collingwood, and Cessation; Amir Aswad and Mooltan followed the leaders up the turn where Collingwood retired and Durban was lengths ahead of the field, before the members stand Dartmoor drew out and strongly challenged Durban who won without trouble by 1 length Amir Aswad placed third ¾ length behind ¼ length.
Time.—2 mins. 51 secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 25; places Rs. 66-8; Rs. 64; and Rs. 31-8.
Trainer Goolam Ali.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's DRESS 7-12 Northmore 1
Mr. M. Goculdas's FORFEIT LASS 9-12 Huxley 2
Mr. Kelso's MIS ROLLESTONE 8-7 F. Templeman 3
Mr. M. Goculdas's CICATRIX 7-4 Purtoosingh 4
Did not run Waynflete.
Also Ran.—Black Kite, 8-3; Crapentia, 8-13; Penny Pie, 8-9,; Loxwood, 8-3; Billy Bawn, 8-0; Mary, 7-10; Dyna, 7-10; and Orloff, 7-6.
The race.—Cicatrix led the field for the greater part of the journey followed by Miss Rollestone and Dress, she finished at the turn where Miss Rollestone shone out prominently looking a winner, Forfeit Lass Challenged strongly before the stands and secured second place but Dress came out on the outside and snatched the verdict by neck, ½ length 1 length.
Time.—1 min. 14 secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 211; places Rs. 45-8; Rs. 20; and Rs. 17-8.
Trainer C. Bleach.

THE BEYRUT PLATE—Division I. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's BAYONET 7-7 Purtoosingh 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DOWLAT 8-9 Bowley 2
Mr. Downe's RARE FIND 7-10 Lynch 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s ANAIZA 9-1 F. Templeman 4
Did not run Tajilmulook, Arrow, Khundil, Diamond King.
Also Ran.—Tajilmulook, 9-2; Natal, 8-0; Black Ivory, 8-12; Good Morning, 8-1; Balloon, 8-11; Najdi, 8-10; Resident, 8-0; Khundil, 8-10; Sultan, 8-5; Tit Bits, 8-4; Arrow, 8-1; Diamond King, 8-0; Sufwat, 8-0; and Cingalee, 7-9.
The race.—Balloon as usual strode out with a long lead which he maintained to the turn Dowlat and Rare Find were his nearest attendants, Balloon died away at the third and Bayonet who was fourth moved up to third place, in the straight Bayonet smashed all opposition and passed the leaders to win hands down by 1 length from Dowlat head 2 lengths Anaiza rushed strongly and placed fourth.
Time.—1 min. 23 secs.
Tote paid Win Rs. 156; places Rs. 38; Rs. 15; and Rs. 24.
Trainer Dr. J. E. Bharucha.

SECOND ENCLOSURE "TOTE" PRICES.

1st Race.—Win Rs. 149-8; Places, Rs. 25-8 Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 14.

2nd Race.—Win Rs. 130; Places, Rs. 31, Rs. 17 and Rs. 12.

3rd Race.—Win Rs. 34; Places, Rs. 13-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 22-8.

4th Race.—Win Rs. 60; Places, Rs. 15, Rs. 9 and Rs. 18.

5th Race.—Win Rs. 92; Places, Rs. 29, Rs. 23 and Rs. 24.

6th Race.—Win Rs. 11; Places, Rs. 35. Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 17-8.

7th Race.—Win Rs. 61-8; Places, Rs. 17, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 11-8.

8th Race.—Win Rs. 79-8; Places, Rs. 22, Rs. 8 and Rs. 13.

POONA RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(Saturday, 5th October, 1918.)

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division. Distance—1¼ Miles.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Winner, Rs 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division. Distance—6 Furlongs.

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division. Distance—About 5 Furlongs.

THE CURRAGH PLATE.—Winner, Rs 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division. Distance—1 Mile.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A High Weight Handicap for Country-Breds. Distance—1¼ Miles.

THE ALANDI PLATE.—Winner. Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500..

A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1918. Distance—6 furlongs.

THE BAHREIN PLATE.—1st Division Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

THE BAHREIN PLATE.—2nd Division (if any)—Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100.

A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division. Distance—1¼ miles.

Entry to close 4 p.m. Monday, 30th September, 1918:—

For races advertised as Rs. 3,500 to the Winner, Rs. 20.

For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the Winner, Rs. 15.

For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 10.

For races advertised as Rs. 1,500, or under, to the Winner, Rs. 10.

With the undermentioned forfeits in addition if not struck out by S a.m., on Friday, the 4th October, 1918.

For races advertised as Rs. 3,500 to the Winner, Rs. 20.

For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the Winner, Rs. 20.

For races advertised as Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 15.

For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 or under, to the Winner, Rs. 10.

Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 3rd October 1918 at the Race Course Poona.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Winner. Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division. Distance—about 5 furlongs.

THE KILDARE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third, Rs. 600.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division. Distance—7 furlongs.

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division. Distance—1¼ miles.

THE SALISBURY PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division. Distance—6 furlongs.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000, or over since 31st March 1918. Distance—1¼ miles.

THE FINAL PLATE.—1st Division Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

2nd Division (if any)—Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. third, Rs. 100.

A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division. Distance—6 Furlongs.

ENTRY to close 4 p.m. Monday, 7th October, 1918:—

For races advertised as Rs. 3,500 to the Winner, Rs. 20.

For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the Winner, Rs. 15.

For races advertised as Rs. 1,500, or under, to the Winner, Rs. 10.

With the undermentioned forfeits in addition if not struck out by 8 a.m. on Friday, 11th October, 1918:—

For races advertised as Rs. 3,500 to the Winner, Rs. 20.

For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the Winner, Rs. 20.

For races advertised as Rs. 1,500, or under, to the Winner, Rs. 10.

Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday, 10th October, 1918, at the Race Course, Poona.

SCARCITY IN MADRAS

GOVT, REQUESTED TO DESCEND TO PLAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

At a meeting held this evening in the Gokhale Hall resolutions urging upon the local Government and the Government of India the necessity to provide better transport facilities, appealing to wealthy residents to open depots for sale of food-stuffs at cost price, regretting the proposed exemption from control of European and Japan made cloths, while steps were taken to control Indian millmade cloths, and requesting his Excellency, in view of the scarcity of food-stuff and recent riots, to transfer the seat of Government to the plains, were carried.

BEHAR COUNCIL AND REFORM PROPOSALS.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS RECOMMENDATIONS.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(From our Correspondent.)

BANKIPORE, Sept. 19.

The following Press Communiqué is issued by the Government of Behar and Orissa:—

An informal conference of the non-official members of the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council met at Government House, Ranchi, on the 13th and 14th September, at the invitation of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to discuss the Constitutional Reform Scheme. Fifteen members out of twenty-five were present. The proceedings were opened by his Honour in a speech, which has already been communicated to the Press. His Honour then withdrew and the Hon. Sir Ali Imam, the Indian Member of the Behar and Orissa Executive Council presided. The joint report of his Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India was discussed in considerable detail. The conference passed unanimously the following resolution on the scheme as a whole:—

This Conference regards the Reform Proposals made in the joint report prepared by his Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India as a genuine effort and a definite advance towards the progressive realisation of responsible government in India and desires to record in its sense of grateful thanks to the illustrious authors of the scheme.

In matters of detail the Conference either unanimously or by substantial majority adopted the views set out below. The division of the Provincial Executive was accepted. The Conference recommended two ministers for a province. The Conference desired that the Ministers should be from the beginning responsible to the Legislative Council but the proposal that they should be elected by the Legislative Council was negatived. The principle of division of subjects into "reserved" and "transferred" was accepted.

The Conference recommended that the subjects noted in the Provisional list printed at page 177 of the Report should be transferred as well as some others, notably, the control of University education, village chaukidars and prisons. The principle of enlargement of the Legislative Council was accepted.

The Conference recommended a body of 125 members of whom three-fourths should be elected but was unable to come to an agreement as to the distribution of seats. It was, however, carried by a small majority that great land-owners should have a separate electorate on the present franchise and unanimously that the muning interest, the planting community and the University should be represented by elected members. The principle of direct election on broad franchise was accepted.

The Conference recommended that the principle basis of franchise in the rural constituencies should by payment of such amount of local cess as would secure that in order to avoid a breakdown of the electoral machinery. Not much more than two per cent. of the rural population in each district should vote. The Conference objected to the creation of a grand committee and recommended that dangerous legislation should be checked by the exercise of the Governor's veto and that legislation deemed essential by the Governor, which Council declined to pass, should be passed by Government of India. The proposals regarding budget procedure contained in paragraphs 255 to 257 of the joint report were accepted. The Conference, however, urged that more generous terms should be given to Behar and Orissa in view of the fact that the war had prevented the Government from making the normal scale of expenditure. The Conference agreed that resolutions, other than financial, should not be binding on the Executive. The Conference urged that one half of members of Governor-General's Executive Council should be Indians. The Conference recommended that the Legislative Assembly should consist of 150 members, three-fourths elected, one-sixth officials and one-twelveth nominated non-officials. The Conference by a small majority state preferring the expedient of Grant Committed for securing the passing of measure deemed essential by the Governor-General

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council sits at Poona, 12 noon.

Madhorao Scindia Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Canada Building, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

Rev. Dr. Scott: Memorial Meeting, Wilson College Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Mrs. Besant's public lecture on "Life After Death," Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

Bombay Natural History Society, a meeting of members and their friends at 6, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

Poona Races: Second Meeting, 2nd Day.

Meeting of the Standing Committee, Municipal Corporation, 11-20 a.m. (B. T.).

AMUSEMENTS

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 6-30, 7-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-0 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-0 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

PINTO—P. X. of Kamal Mansions, aged 37, at the E. G. Hospital, on Friday morning, at 6 p.m. Deeply mourned by a wide circle of friends who paid their last respect to the deceased at the Haines Road Cemetry on Friday evening.

BAND AT FREEMAN THOMAS WAR HOSPITAL.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Battalion, (I. D. F.), will play at the Freeman Thomas War Hospital, this evening, at 5 p.m.

PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Writers' Association, Mr. S. S. Mehta, will deliver to-day, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, a public lecture on "Akho Bhakt, a poet of Gujarat."

SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY EDUCATION FUND.

This fund has been created with a view to meet the needs of students who wish to prosecute their studies at colleges affiliated to the Bombay University, but who are unable to meet the whole or part of the expenses of such study. It is proposed that such help should take the form of loans, repayable after graduation, in convenient instalments. It is hoped that 100 students will always be receiving help from this fund.

It will be utilised for giving pecuniary assistance to really deserving students, in order to enable them to pay their College and examination fees, to purchase books, and, in special cases, for maintaining themselves as well. The amount thus advanced will not ordinarily exceed Rs. 400 per annum, in each case.

Applications will be invited two months before the commencement of every new University year. Subject to the arrangement outlined in the next paragraph twenty-five new students will be selected every year for the first four years and after that the number of new students to be selected will be regulated according to the number of selected individuals who will have then ceased to be the recipients of the benefits hereby provided, by completing the course of study undertaken by them or otherwise. Thus the total studentships will be as follows:—

In the year	1919	25
,, ,,	1920	50
,, ,,	1921	75

and from 1922 onwards 100 per year.

It is proposed to bring up the number of studentships to 100 from the very beginning by selecting 25 students for 3 years' course, 25 for 2 years' course and 25 for one year's course if such applications are received from students, who may have still to put in the above-mentioned period to complete their courses.

The committee of management consists of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Khan Bahadur F. M. Dastur, Prof. A. M. Masani and Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The market for jute mill shares ruled quiet with very little inquiry in evidence. A small business was reported in coal shares and miscellaneous securities and the tone of the market generally was dull and inactive.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 31-8, Bokaro and Ramgur 26-8, Damagharia 25, Ondal Ord 37-12, Phularitand 14-12, Satpuria 14, Sendra 26.

Jute:—Auckland Ord 390, Belvedere Ord 552, Fort William Ord 430, Kamarhatty 710, Kanknarah Ord 682-8, Kelvin Ord 720, Kinnison 918, Lansdowne Ord 372, Lothian Ord 345, Relince Ord 49-12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal paper Ord 100, Boraree Coke 14-12, Eastern Paint 15-8.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted Rs. 70-2 to 70-6, and small lots at Rs. 70-8, to 70-12.

BENGAL JUTE FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The consolidated statement of final jute forecast of Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam published to-day shows the estimated area for the three provinces is twenty-four lakhs ninety-seven thousand two-hundred fourteen acres, a decrease of two lakhs thirty-eight thousand seven hundred eighty-five acres in last year's figures. The decrease is attributable to the low price obtained for last year's crops and the heavy carry over. It is estimated that the crop will yield seventy lakhs nine thousand sixty bales of jute, a decrease of nineteen lakhs twenty thousand and seven bales on last year's returns.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL

RECITAL OF SACRED MUSIC.

On Saturday evening, St. Thomas' Cathedral in the Fort was very largely attended by people anxious to find inspiration in the recital of sacred music which, after a prolonged interval, took place. During the singing of a hymn, a collection was made on behalf of the new Church for the Seaman's Institute in Bombay and no less than Rs. 342 was collected.

The music all through was invested with sanctity bordering on the divine. The vocal solos were sung by Miss McHattie, Miss Barclay and Mr. Edwin Gelette, Miss Barclay having contributed two intensely inspiring items. Dr. Edgar Faulkner played the accompaniments on the Organ. To those who were absent and who cherish a relish for sacred music, the following programme will convey an adequate conception of the recital at St. Thomas' Cathedral:—

Prelude and Fugue in C. Minor No. 77, J. S. Bach.

Miss McHattie, L.T.C.L.

Aria, "Ave Maria," Cherubini.

Miss Barclay.

Gavotte in D. (from the 6th Violincello Sonata), J. S. Bach.

Hymn 24.

Recit. and Air, (1) "Jesus Answered," (2) "Whosoever drinketh of this Water," Sterndale Bennett.

Mr. Edwin Gellett.

Solo, "Idyl," Sibelius.

Aria, "Where'er you walk" (Semele). Handel.

Miss Barclay.

Hymn 595.

Birdal March and Finale from "The Birds of Aristophanes," C. H. H. Parry.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

The following is the programme for penultimate meeting of the Bombay Mounted Sports on Wednesday, next commencing at 5-30 p.m. (Weather permitting):—

1.* *Tilting at Ring.*—Kaiser's Head and Tent peg, with lances, (two runs).

2.* *Individual Jumping.*

(*Note.*—Ladies may compete.)

3. *Balloon Race for Ladies.*—This event will be run off in heats. Ladies will pursue a horseman, who will carry a captive balloon and will endeavour to burst the balloon by striking it with switches, which will be provided.)

4 Lloyd Lindsay—Half Sections.

5. *Izaak Walton Stakes.*—Affinity Event. (Ladies and their partners will ride round the course to the fishing ponds and after each has caught a fish they will return together round the course to the winning post. Separate ponds will be provided for ladies and men. First pair of successful anglers past winning-post to win).

A band will play during the afternoon.

Note.—All events are open to members of the Bombay Gymkhana. Events marked * are open to Officers on leave and Officers stationed in Bombay who are not members and to members of Bombay Light Horse.

ORDINATION OF PRIESTS IN BOMBAY.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay, assisted by the clergy from different dioceses, ordained Ragunath N. Athavle, brother to the Bombay Magistrate and George Powar at St. Thomas' Cathedral on Sunday morning, before the Communion Service proper was held. The Revd. Rugunath N. Athavle was consecrated in connection with the S. P. G. Mission, and the Revd. George Powar in connection with St. John's Mission, Poona. The ceremony occupied half an hour and more and was witnessed by a full congregation.

HURT TO JAIN RELIGIOUS FEELINGS.

OFFICERS ENTER DILWARA TEMPLE WITH BOOTS ON.

The Jain Association of India, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy at Simla:—"The Jain Association of India learns with great regret that the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana with the Officer Commanding, Mhow Division, entered the Dilwara Temple at Mount Abu with leather boots after due protest for which the feeling of the Jain Swetamber Community in India is hurt and prays that the concession granted by the Government of India in letter No. 2591 G of 1913, from the Magistrate of Abu should always be maintained."

THE "CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION."

At a meeting of contractors, held on Saturday evening at Mazagon, Bombay it was decided to form a "Contractors Association to safeguard the interest of the Trade.

The meeting was attended by Hindus, Mahomedans and other alike. Letters were received from contractors in other provinces expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting. The audience looked very enthusiastic. After discussion a Sub-Committee was formed to draft constitution for the proposed association. Mr. Modak was appointed Provisional Secretary.

The next meeting of the contractors comes on October 12th when the draft constitution will be considered. It is expected that the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat, a leading contractor of Poona, would preside on the occasion.

MR C. JINARAJDASA'S LECTURE TO STUDENTS.

Under the auspicies of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation Bombay Branch, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, will deliver a public lecture, on "The Role of Students in Civic Life," on Tuesday, (24th instant) morning at 8 a.m. (S.T.), at the Gandhi Sevo Mahavidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road. Prof. K. T. Shah will preside.

THE TRAMWAY SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I find that I have been criticised in some quarters for certain remarks which I am supposed to have made about the efficiency of the tramway service, at a meeting of the Corporation held a few days ago. This is not the first time that newspaper reports have conveyed an altogether wrong impression of what I have said, and I should not have troubled to offer a personal explanation, were it not that the matter in dispute is of some importance to the public.

It may interest some people to learn that it was at my instance that the Corporation discussed, more than two years ago, the question of the inefficiency of the tramway service in Bombay. I brought up the question after having carefully gone into the facts, and obtaining, among other information, the figures for Calcutta. After a full discussion, the Tramway Company was addressed in the matter. The Managing Director in reply challenged my facts and figures, and stated that he had recently been to the United States, Canada, Japan and China, and found that the overcrowding of city tram-cars there at hours of "rush" traffic was, much greater than any which the Bombay public had to complain of. At the same time, he observed that an addition to the rolling stock had been decided upon before I made my observations in the Corporation. Thereafter, the Municipal Commissioner wrote to Government, backing up the request of the Tramway Company for assistance in obtaining a certificate from the Ministry of Munitions to enable the latter to obtain the cars they had ordered out. But the Company failed to get the certificate, and in March 1917, the Managing Director wrote to the Corporation, pointing out all his difficulties, and regretting nothing could be done. On this occasion. Mr. Rimington admitted that there was an "undoubted shortage of cars to adequately deal with the present and prospective traffic on the tramway." This letter was placed before the Corporation, and they decided merely to record it, which meant that they realised the hopelessness of the situation. The public, of course, could not remain satisfied with the position of affairs in view of the great inconvenience to which it was put, and complaints continued to be received. In October 1917, there was another full dress debate on the subject in the Corporation, in the course of which the Company was severely criticized by several members. Thereupon, the Managing Director wrote a long letter to the Commissioner, replying to all the charges which had been made. All sorts of complaints and suggestions continued to pour in, however, and at a meeting of the Tramway Committee at which Mr. Rimington was present, they were discussed at great length. The result was that most of the suggestions were found unworkable, and the Committee expressed themselves satisfied with the arrangements so far made in connection with the tram service, and told the Managing Director that they would await a further report from him. In June 1918, the latter informed the Commissioner that advice had been received of the shipment from America of 25 chassis, and that orders had been successfully placed for 25 car trucks, for early shipment. In a further letter, which has not yet come up for discussion, Mr. Rimington has informed us of some more additions to the rolling-stock.

This was the position when the question of the efficiency of the tramway service was discussed at the recent meeting of the Corporation referred to in my opening remarks. In view of the fact that the complaint, the subject matter of the discussion, had already been considered, and that efforts were being continually made for an increase in the number of cars, there was nothing for it but to inform the complainant that the matter was receiving attention. And I moved accordingly, stating very briefly what had hitherto been done. A general discussion ensued, in the course of which the inattention of conductors, the extension of the line further south of Colaba, the introduction of a first class, and all sorts of other questions were brought in. As the main issue, viz., the insufficiency of cars, seemed to have been lost sight of, I was certainly justified in saying that the discussion had not been helpful. I also pointed out that it was no use making random suggestions, for the Tramway Company had always some sort of reply to them ready, as we had found out often in the past. In one instance, Dr. Jehangir Cursetjee, who had a particular experience of one section of the line, made certain suggestions on the spot to the Traffic Superintendent, who had agreed to look into the matter personally. The result was that Dr. Cursetjee was informed, that after a day's trial the suggestion had been found to be hopelessly unworkable. This is the fate which has met most of the recommendations which have been considered in the Tramway Committee. I said, therefore, that, apart from minor grievances, which could of course, be remedied when brought to light, the only useful thing to do was to repeatedly insist upon an increase of the rolling-stock, and to continue to make efforts for obtaining it. It is only when a substantial addition to the number of cars running on the streets is made, will the legitimate grievances of the travelling public be removed.

I must apologise for the length of this letter. I hope it has not all been taken up with merely showing that I am thoroughly alive to the shortcomings of the tramway service! My object has been to place the public in possession of the facts on a question which has been much discussed, and about which some ignorance naturally prevails. No one need be told, of course, that the Corporation will always be anxious to do all in its power to ensure that a satisfactory tramway service is given to the public. If the right way is shown to us, we shall only be too glad to adopt it.—Yours, etc.,

H. P. MODY.

Cumballa Hill, Sept. 21.

The Bombay National Union will give a dinner pary this evening at the Sardargriha, in honour of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

CONGRESS REFORM PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT AND DEPUTATION.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the Home Rule Leagues, Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on "The Congress Reform Proposals" at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, on Saturday night, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas said Mrs. Besant was going to speak on the resolutions that were passed at the historic Special Congress which was held in Bombay to consider the Montagu-Chelmsford Report; similar resolutions had also been passed by the special meeting of the Moslem League. And on those modifications it was that the distinguished speaker was going to speak that night.

Mrs. Besant said the resolutions which had been passed by both the Congress and the Moslem League were identical in meaning, with slight verbal variations, as there was no time for both the bodies to consult and agree on a particular form of words. They would be surprised to find how close that identity was, not only in the principles enunciated, but even in the words. The speaker then read out and explained the resolutions passed by both the bodies, and compared them with each other, and said that fifteen years had been fixed by them for the grant of complete self-government to India. They demanded definitely that by fifteen years India should be a self-governing member of the Empire. (Applause.) That was their modest demand, and it was a reasonable demand. They had fixed a definite date in order to rouse the conscience of England to the realisation of her duties towards India. (Applause.) It was monstrous to say that the declaration of August 20 was fulfilled by maintaining autocracy in the Central Government and allowing a certain amount of doubtful autonomy in the provinces. That was not a fulfilment of the declaration. When the people accepted the goal they said nothing about the steps and they did not approve of the stages. If people were bound by a contract, both the parties should be bound by it. When the British Cabinet made the declaration, Indians accepted the goal, and not the conditions. They said that it was not a substantial step towards self-government. The step should be a step towards self-government in the Government of India also and not alone in the provinces. Lord Chelmsford spoke of his terms of reference. Would it fulfil the terms of reference if, all that was provided for in the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals, was only to establish self-government in the villages? Would that be regarded as the fulfilment of the pledge? They might make the village punchayat, or taluka board or district. How was it a fulfilment of the pledge when the Central Government was left entirely untouched? They said the Government had not fulfilled its pledge when they left the autocracy in the Central Government. It was not a fulfilment of the pledge of August 20. It had been said that India had to begin with local self-government. Did they speak of teaching self-government to a people who had self-government for the last five thousand years. (Applause.) India had self-government and local self-government, and England took it to her Saxon villages from the villages in India. It was ridiculous for the British to come here and say that they had come here to establish local self-government in India. (Applause.)

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Coming to the Declaration of Rights the speaker said rights of property, of life, of freedom of speech, freedom of writing and the right of association had been destroyed by legislation, which in fact created the offences and they wanted to guard against it. They denied that the Special Tribunals had a right to take a man outside the law of the land. They denied that the men should be taken before special tribunals, that there should be no appeal from their decisions. To combat all that Indians wanted the Declaration of Rights. By that means the Government would have to give fair trial to a man when he was accused of a wrong. Government gave fair trial to a man who was accused of robbery or murder, but they denied fair trial to a man who was accused of sedition, who was acting against the wishes of the bureaucracy, for sedition here did not mean the same as it meant in England. It did not mean antagonism to the Crown, but it meant only opposition to the bureaucracy. The best brains of India flung themselves against the law in their demand for freedom which was the right given by God. She asked the bureaucracy not to make love of liberty a worse crime than murder or robbery.

Coming to the extra powers which the Government had acquired, the speaker said, whatever laws they had were quite sufficient for good government, which was Government with the will and consent of the people, and no Defence of India Rules or anything was necessary. There could not be democracy and autocracy side by side in a country. They could not have liberty fragment by fragment.

India must have fiscal autonomy for the raising of her condition economically. England was now a free trade country because her industries had been fully built up and fostered, and free trade would give her no difficulty at all. But that was not the case with India and her industries were still in infancy.

A DISAPPOINTING SCHEME.

Continuing said, the speaker hoped the changes suggested by the Congress-League were made in the reform scheme it would be a disappointing scheme. If they unanimously said that the scheme was disappointing England should not be in a position to say in the Peace Conference that she had given to India what she had wanted. By using the words "disappointing" and "unsatisfactory" Indians had marked their opinion and England could not say to the world that the proposals were not unsatisfactory and unworthy, and they were not what Indian objected to. Even the Moderates had attacked the constitution of the Central Government as provided in the Report and there could be no defendess of the sentence at all. (Applause.)

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

They were making the last effort to send a Congress deputation to England, but up to the last moment of her leaving Madras, no answer had been received from Simla. It was impossible for them to leave India unless they had passports, and there they were on the 21st September, and they did not know whether they were going to receive passports. Was this fair and just? Was the criticism they had offered to remain in India and not to reach England? Were others to be allowed to criticise and misrepresent the scheme and their views, and were the Indians to remain quiet? There were some differences between Indians it was true, but they did not mean to be disunited so that the bureaucracy could beat them one by one. They were all united on the principle, only on the details they differed. It was not that people were not willing to go to England, but they were not allowed to go. She herself was willing to go (applause) and she was willing to start on the earliest date on which passage was available if she could get the passport. They were muzzled on all sides—the Government muzzled them, Reuter muzzled them, and the Associated Press muzzled them—and even in India the newspapers were not allowed to get all news. Mr. Hasan Imam was ready to go to England (applause) as she was ready to go to England but they were waiting for the passports. If they, both of them, went to England it would mean that the Presidents of last year's Congress and of the Special Congress were willing to represent them there. If they were not allowed to do so, some way must be found to let Britain know that it was not India who had failed to make her criticism, but it was the Government that prevented the criticism reaching England. They only asked where everybody was speaking against India, Indians should be allowed to speak for her. Indians should be allowed to speak if her voice was to be effective. (Loud applause.)

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jamnadas said the Special Congress had declared that the whole scheme was unsatisfactory and the constitution of the Government of India. Even among the Seceders no man of any importance had declared that the scheme for the constitution of the Government of India was satisfactory. If any body said that the scheme was a real step towards the realisation of self-government in India, it was not the voice of the people that said that. (Applause.) The opinion of the country was and would ever remain the opinion that was expressed by the Indian National Congress, and nothing else. They knew that the Councils did not represent the real India. He requested the political organisations all over the country to popularise the Congress-League proposals and educate the people. Unless the reforms were given to India the country would never sit at rest. (Applause.) "It will agitate, agitate and agitate until it gets what it wants." In conclusion Mr. Jamnadas wished Mrs. Besant *bon voyage* in anticipation of her leaving India—the country of her adoption—for England to fight out their cause there. (Loud applause.)

HIGH MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Well may we be up against Eastern conditions and when we find that the City's mortality is to-day 46 per mille per quarter against the 12 per mille per annum of the West!

In the 1st quarter of 1908 there were 11.366 deaths.

In the 1st quarter of 1918 there were 11.424 deaths.

How and where have we progressed? Whatever rosy pictures the Health Officer would wish to draw, the figures, as compiled by himself, nastily take off all the tint. May we not reflect a while and examine our sanitary measures? Bombay the Beautiful is wontent with 9 sanitary inspectors to a population which by now is over a million or in other words while the West thinks it imperative to employ one sanitary inspector to every 15,000, of its population, our Municipal Executive is happy in the knowledge that one sanitary inspector guards the life of every lakh of its population and our Corporators having nothing to busy themselves with retire into the tea room for a *siesta*. Happy, light-hearted public men! How our nine sanitary Inspectors could possibly attend to the food supply and the sanitary condition of a million of its citizens and inspect and keep clean the gullies and what-nots of 50,000 or more habitations, is a thought that never for once crosses the mind of our municipal administrators.

I feel that only sanitary measures, if boldly laid out, will improve the present sore conditions and I appeal to the Commissioner and the Councillors to give this question their urgent attention.—Yours, etc.,

S. L. LOPEZ.

Mahim, Sept. 16.

PARSIS AND THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the present moment the Government is asking Indians to enlist in large numbers and we have appeals addressed to Young India to go and fight for their king and country. It has been stated that educated Indians are not doing their part in this world war. I speak here of that small community called the Parsis. Many of them are willing to join but they would find it impossible to enlist in an Indian regiment. Many things come in the way of their doing so. The only course open to them is to go to England and join our English regiment. I would be obliged to any of your correspondents who would state whether members of this community who are duly qualified both socially, educationally and otherwise are admitted to the officers training schools in England.—Yours, etc.,

"INTERESTED PARTY."

Byculla, Sept. 17.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S.—Study the recent instalments of our Weekly Financial Reviews appearing on Saturday; also read the summary of India's War contributions now appearing under "Random Jottings" on Sundays.

"A FORETHINHEA."—The signature of your covering letter is unreadable. We should be glad to know what it is.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, 23rd September, 1918.

WHY ARE THEY AFRAID?

The official defence of the Press Act put forward by the Home Member on Thursday last in the discussion on Mr. Khaparde's motion for an enquiry into the administration of the Press Act will fail to satisfy the Indian public that this statute, which places the Press of the country almost at the entire mercy of excutive authority is justifiable in theory or has been justified in practice. We venture to say that no argument is needed to show that a most exceptional and grave state of affairs must be proved to exist in a civilised country, if the existence of an Act, which permits people to be penalised by executive action without any sort of judicial process or enquiry, is to be justified. Sir William Vincent has no more succeeded in proving such an exceptional and grave state of affairs to exist than did Lord Chelmsford when he replied to the Press Deputation in March, 1917. Let it be understood that the complaint against the Press Act is not that it aims at the suppression or punishment of seditious writings and incitements to violence and crime, but that, on the plea of its authors, administrators and defenders, of the necessity of doing this, it puts the most important and most valued form of public discussion, the most essential outlet for public opinion and the expression of public grievances, under a ban, which covers all, innocent and guilty, respectable and disreputable, alike; that it penalises in anticipation of a possible instead of in consequence of an actual offence; that it has been used over and over again throughout the country, not in pursuance of the definite and specific objects for which it was enacted but for stifling and preventing criticism of official acts and political discussion which is regarded unfavourably by the official world; and that it has thrown a heavy financial burden on an important profession and industry of the country.

That, put briefly without going into detail, is the indictment against the Press Act. The Associated Press, which is becoming more and more an adjunct of the government departments in matters of this kind, has been good enough to telegraph a full report of Sir William Vincent's speech, which appeared in our issue of Saturday. But the report of the general discussion is, as usual, inadequate and incompetent. We are able to gather from it, however, that the indictment we have summarised above was put to the Council by the non-official speakers specifically and in detail. Sir William Vincent did not really attempt to meet it. He quoted the discredited speech of Lord Chelmsford of eighteen months ago and declared that the position had not changed. Therefore the demand for an enquiry into the administration of the Act was not justified! Incidentally, he pleaded that, since certain reports of government committees have been criticised or rejected by the public, and their members attacked, it would be useless to appoint a committee to enquire into the Press Act. This is a beautiful illustration of the puerile working of the bureaucratic mind. Unless it is agreed beforehand that the report of a government committee is to be sacrosanct and its members immune from attack on account of the lapses of which they may be guilty, it is useless to have an enquiry! However we may leave that and take Sir William Vincent on his own ground. He stands by the Viceroy's "very temperate" reply to the Press Deputation. Of what did that reply consist? It resisted the contention that the Act had operated harshly against the Press as a whole, on the ground that the number of papers or presses whose security had been forfeited was few, and that publications had increased rather than decreased since the Act came into force. A few days afterwards a return was issued by Government showing that 285 journals of one kind or another had been dealt with under the Act up to that time; that 269 presses had been asked for security and 173 closed down, because they could not find it, or feared to continue with the sword of Damocles thus suspended over them; that the total amount extorted from printing presses and newspapers, respecively, as security, was close on five lakhs. Those were the figures in March 1917. That they have greatly increased since then is obvious. It must be remembered, too, that the bulk of this money has been taken without judicial enquiry and without offering a tittle of evidence or even charge that the paper or press concerned had committed any offence, but in anticipation that it might do so, based on secret enquiries behind the back of the person concerned. To say, in the face of this, that the Act does not operate harshly, in this one respect alone, is preposterous. The rest of Lord Chelmsford's justification of the continued existence of the Act, consisted in the endeavour to show by quotations of extracts from a few papers that the need for it still existed. In any case, the fact that a few papers, obscure or otherwise, published occasionally writings that could be brought within the wide scope of the Act, would provide no justification for the infliction of its provisions on the Press, as a whole. But of what did the few extracts given by Lord Chelmsford consist? In one case, where his Excellency reinforced his opinion with the view of a High Court judge on the passage in question, the contrary view had actually been held by the two other judges sitting with the former, and whose view, of course, was the judgment of the Court. Thus, we had the spectacle of a Viceroy and Governor-General endeavouring to set up the view of a single dissenting judge against the considered and accepted view of the Court as a whole. Other extracts, which he quoted,—without giving the source,—were expressions of opinion which, however much one may disagree with them or the language in which they were expressed may be legitimately held and have been held by high authorities. The rest consisted of the ravings of an obscure and anonymous poet dug out by Sir Reginald Craddock from goodness knows where. Could anything be more preposterous than to build up on this material an indictment of the whole Press and inflict upon it such an unparalleld measure of repression?

So much for Lord Chelmsford's defence of the Act. Sir William Vincent has taken it as his model and pursues the same tactics. He quotes a few isolated extracts from journals which are either abscure, or the names of which he refuses to give, on the disingenuous plea that he does not want to advertise them, and he considers this to be an answer to the charge that the Act is unfairly used for penalising certain proprietors. If he had any sense of logic he would know that you cannot prove a negative by setting up an irrelevant positive. The fact that some people have offended has nothing to do with the charge that many others have been unfairly or wrongly penalised. Nor, as he seems to suppose, does the fact that one offence has been ignored, prove that legitimate criticism has not been stifled by the action taken in a hundred other cases. If these are the only grounds which the Home Member can put forward in answer to the case made out against the Act, public opinion, which so strongly resents the Act and the manner in which it is administered, will not be appeased but gravely aggravated by the knowledge that the liberties of the people are at the mercy of incompetent thinkers and reckless administrators of this type.

When Sir William Vincent proceeds to set up the censorship of the press in England and Germany and the law in Japan in order to belittle the gravity of what is being done in India, one wonders whether to accuse him of utter ignorance or sheer polemical dishonesty, so grossly perverted and untrue is the comparison. The censorship in England is purely for the purposes of the war and nothing else; it has not and could not have any application to criticism of, attacks on or abuse of the Government or officials apart from that. Moreover, even the Defence of the Realm Act does not allow of the exercise of executive power independently of all judicial process or authority. In actual fact it leaves the Press free to do as it likes, if it likes, and take the consequences, which can only follow, however, by due judicial process. What sort of possible comparison is there between this and the operation of the Indian Press Act and the Defence of India Act? It is clear that Sir William Vincent knows nothing of the operation of the Defence of the Realm Act in England in regard to the Press and has been grossly misled. Nor is he less ignorant of the state of affairs in Germany and Japan. We recommend for his perusal the article we publish in another column in which the law in England and Japan is clearly explained and on another occasion we will present him with some extracts from German newspapers, if he wants to know the latitude which is allowed to the Press in that military-ridden land. The Press Act of 1910 is a measure permanently placed on the statute book ostensibly to deal with civil dangers. To invoke the example of what other countries are doing as war measures, even if it were quoted with accuracy, is irrelevant and stupid. We challenge Sir William Vincent to search the civilised world for a parallel to the arbitrary powers over the Press which executive authority in this country enjoys under the Press Act of 1910. And if he will give us the enquiry that is asked for, we will prove the charge of its harsh and inequitable administration to the hilt. If his case is so strong, why is he afraid of such an enquiry?

PRISONERS OF WAR IN TURKEY.

It will be recalled that the Government of India published an official communiqué on the 13th of August last on the subject of the prisoners of war in Turkey. The Government of India being fully aware of the anxiety which is felt regarding the treatment of those prisoners desired "that the conditions in Turkey and the various measures which have been taken for relief should be more widely known." The anxiety felt in India regarding the fate of our prisoners in Turkey is profound. On good authority we know that prisoners in Turkey suffer little if at all from deliberate cruelty, as in Germany, but much from neglect Most of them endured the horrors of the siege of Kut-el-Amara where they heroically defended themselves for five months. Exhausted and famished, they had to face the new ordeal of a march which extended over two months during the hottest period of the year. For weeks before the capitulation of Kut, they were compelled to live on horseflesh. The Indian troops suffered horribly, since for many of them the consumption of horseflesh was prohibited by religion. It was after this experience that they were forced to march hundreds of miles in hot weather, deprived of transport, and medical aid. They were scantily fed and many fell on the way. The survivors when put in their camps by the Turkish Government saw that they came to no haven of rest, but were on the threshold of new tragedies. Many of the N. C. O.'s and men are employed upon tunnelling in the Taurus and Amanus ranges on the Baghdad railway. Others, ill-fed and ill-clad, were widely distributed at places like Ras-el-Ain, on the route between Aleppo and Mosul, and Kastamonia which is on the shore of the Black Sea. Supplies and remittances have been undertaken by the Government and private agencies, but the measures of relief are, on the showing of released prisoners, proved to be utterly inadequate. It is not, of course, the lack of humane treatment that is at the root of the distress. Divided and in captivity, they face circumstances whose severity it is difficult for us to realise. A released prisoner estimates that the death-rate is really in excess of the 50 per cent. officially computed. India has a profound and intimate interest in the disaster of Kut-el-Amara. From the figures given by Mr. Hope in the House of Commons in March last, the total number of British and Indian prisoners in Turkey who are *possibly* still alive is less than 7,000; of this the number of Indians is nearly 5,000. The Central Prisoners of War Committee in London endeavour to do their best for the prisoners of Turkey. But their interests are growing heavy with the tasks nearer home. Let us reflect on the other hand that next door to us 7,000 of our valiant men are in suffering and in captivity, of whom nearly 5,000 are Indians. The Imperial Government is liable to be pre-occupied, but we must urge the one solution, we must secure and work for the release of our men. The Imperial Government must be pressed to exercise the powers they have towards securing this object. And they have the power. For the Turks hold 7,000 British prisoners, while we hold about 50,000 Turkish prisoners. The Berne agreement which provides for a basis of exchange was ratified by Turkey in April last. It provides for the repatriation of all civilians and of 300 British and 700 Indian invalid prisoners of war in exchange for 1,500 enemy prisoners of war. The exchange is still being effected. The work of the Prisoners in Turkey Committee is under these circumstances deserving of universal support from India. On the 27th of June last they passed a resolution detailing the methods of relief possible before full release is effected. The resolution has been submitted to the War Cabinet, and it contains suggestions for the extension of the Berne agreement and the rapid repatriation of our men. This is a subject on which the Relief Committee in England should receive support from all over India. We must strengthen their hands and give their representations the weight of our united demands.

Notes of the Day.

Belgium Still a Pawn

From the reply which the Belgian Government gave to the offer of a separate peace, it is plain that Germany regards Belgium as a pawn against the Belgian Government itself. For the question of restoration is so hedged with conditions of surrender that the report about the abandonment of the "pawn" theory is proved to be absolutely without foundation. What are the German stipulations to a separate peace? Firstly that Belgium *shall* bind herself to a solution of the languages question in conformity with the German Imperial policy; secondly the renunciation of the rights of reparation; and thirdly the retention of the pre-war obligations of commerce. As if to crown these cynical proposals, there is a brutal avoidance of the promise of evacuation. As long as Belgium's rights of sovereignty are not conceded, there is no doubt that Germany still hopes for piecemeal treaties with the Allies on the Brest-Litovsk model. The reply which the Belgian Government gave to this infamous proposal is terse and decisive, for to Belgium the Allies form the sure weapon of victory. "We must have absolute victory" declares President Wilson, "no *pourparlers* are admissible."

The Voice of Labour.

The one voice of dissent in the Labour Conference served to emphasise the pledge of British Labour to persevere towards the success of the Allies. Against the cry of one British delegate that the war was being waged for Imperialistic aims, was heard a chorus of weighty opinion, that British Labour should support the continuance of the war, since it was for the purpose of liberty. There are individuals who become rightly alarmed when projects of selfish aggrandisement and capitalistic exploitation are urged as attractions for pursuing the struggle, but that should not be allowed to distract others from the real objects for which the Allies fight. The War Aims Committee of the Conference support the continuance of the war till the fourteen points enunciated by President Wilson are attained. British Labour has received three leads during the war. Mr. Havelock Wilson, who proposes the economic boycott of the Central Powers for a limited period, has obtained a small following. There is a considerable section supporting the Coalition Government in which Mr. Barnes is their representative. The majority, however, is led by Mr. Arthur Henderson, who, though he was comparatively a Pacifist, believes in victory and subsequent international co-operation. The Conference has proved that the weight of opinion favours the continuance of the war, till victory. Other considerations are set apart and they are united in the common cause.

The "Times of India" on Manners.

The "Times of India," which is deteriorating into a rabid Anglo-Indian journal, votes that everything is all right under the Press Act and supports Sir William Vincent's catalogue of defects of the Indian Press. It is afraid that a policy of "Let alone" will not improve the defects. A paper that wants to teach manners should not "whine," "weep" or "snarl." These are the pretty epithets used by a journal that proposes to set itself up as a model to others. It is particularly wrong when it says: "We are all under the same law and subject to the same penalties." The Anglo-Indian press has been allowed a license which would have drawn dire punishment on similar offending Indian journals. That is why it does not feel the rigours of the Press Act. But in the olden days when English editors used to be bundled into ships and deported from India, they felt the rigours deeply. Basking in the sun of the bureaucracy, they can afford to crack hackneyed jokes at men trying to unshackle the press, belying the noble traditions of their profession. The "Times of India" must note that the days are gone when it used to do the thinking and Bombay used to follow its lead. Those amiable days are gone for ever, never to return, however it may "whine" or "snarl."

An Exuberant Apologist.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Thompson's contribution to the Press Act debate in the Imperial Council was characterized by exuberant warmth. He let himself go—a tendency that the climate of the Punjab appears somehow to foster. He had distinguished Provincial precedent, for instance, for persistently exceeding the time-limit, and it may be doubted if anything short of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah's resolute intervention would have secured from the Vice-President of the Council—the hero of a former episode, of which the less said the better—the requisite ruling which finally and, in the circumstances, rather suddenly, brought the hon. member's long-winded oration to a close.

A Utopian Flight.

It would appear that Mr. Thompson was just warming to the work when the guillotine descended upon him. *A propos* of what he called a "leaderette" in a Punjab paper in which, according to him, "political capital was endeavoured to be made and racial hatred was endeavoured to be fostered out of the alleged difference between the treatment which was accorded by the Bengal Government to a deputation of European planters and the alleged contemptuous rejection of the recommendations of a large number of the hon. members of this Council in regard to taxation of agricultural incomes during the discussions on the income-tax last Spring." Mr. Thompson perpetrated the following:

> "He would ask the hon. members to think what would have happened in that case in England. The whole of the opposition press would have fastened on that paragraph like a swarm of flies and they would have overwhelmed that paper with sarcasm, chaff and ridicule. The circulation of the paper would have dropped at once. It would have been discredited and the editor would probably have been dismissed."

The picture thus drawn is so picturesque that one is inclined to think that the hon. member must have evolved his notions of the working of the British Press in the seclusion of the Punjab. Even Mr. Sastri was moved to interject: "Is the hon. member talking of England or of Utopia?"

An Uneasy Conscience.

We referred, in dealing with Lord Ronaldshay's blazing indiscretion *re* the Moslem meeting in Calcutta, to the fact that almost simultaneously Sir Reginald Craddock had been smitten with a desire to sit on the safety-valve in Burma,—in his case also it being a Mahomedan meeting that was prohibited. Then came the rude shock of the Bengal explosion, and Sir Reginald Craddock's uneasy conscience prompted the issuing of a hasty Press Note in self-justification. Thanks to the fact that, fortunately alike for the Province and its Lieutenant-Governor, the Burma worm did not turn, Sir Reginald Craddock apparently feels that he can afford to be self-laudatory without making himself ridiculous.

Patting Himself on the Back.

In the Press Note issued by him the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma pats himself on the back, pats his Police Commissioner on the back, as well as pats the Moslem leaders on the back, thus:

> "The decision to abandon the mass meeting of the Mahomedans which it had been proposed to hold at Rangoon on the 8th instant, was arrived at after a friendly discussion between the Commissioner of Police and the leading Moulvis of Rangoon. The cordial manner in which the Moulvis met the wishes of the local Government in this matter is highly appreciated and the Lieutenant-Governor has thanked them for their loyal co-operation. The thanks of the Lieutenant Governor are also conveyed to the Commissioner of Police who asked to convey the expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's appreciation to the Moulvis."

All this overflowing with the milk of human kindness is no doubt excellent, but what the public are more concerned to know is —Why was the Moslem meeting, organised by "the leading Moulvis of Rangoon" interfered with and prohibited at all? The Press Note is discreetly and abundantly silent on that real point. We trust that the disastrous sequel to Lord Ronaldshay's experiment in "ruling" Bengal will have the effect, for the future, of moderating the aspirations of provincial satraps, and their attendant fellow-bureaucrats, in the direction of gratuitously meddling with the constitutional rights of the community.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon was present at the Races on Saturday afternoon.

DECISIVE VICTORY IN PALESTINE.

GEN. ALLENBY'S SMASHING BLOW.

FLOWER OF TURKISH TROOPS CUT OFF

The most important news of the day comes not from the Western Front, where there has been a comparative lull during the last few days, but from Palestine, where on the 19th instant, General Allenby dealt a smashing blow at the very formidable right flank of the Turkish forces between Rafat and the coast and effected "a real break through." The important Tulkeram Railway junction has been captured and about 25,000 Turkish troops are practically cut off from the main body.

The Serbians are pushing across the Cerna and continuing the march on Prilep, the Bulgarian advance base.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Sept. 22.

Reuter learns that General Allenby on the 19th instant attacked on a front of sixteen miles between Rafat and the sea and broke through the Turkish lines and entered by the afternoon Talkeram, a depth of twelve miles. The cavalry passed on advancing into the rear of the whole Turkish army eastwards towards Nablus. The other cavalry advanced north-eastwards towards Elafula and Beisan in order to intercept the retreating Turks northwards. Three thousand prisoners were taken.

General Allenby's right wing on the 18th attacked westward of the Jordan and occupied Elmugheir, being an advance of between three and four miles. Elmugheir is a junction of several roads from the east and west of the Jordan. The capture was effected in order to prevent the Turks on the West escaping eastwards.

ATTACK BETWEEN JORDAN AND SEA.

TULKERAM JUNCTION TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Sept. 22.

A Palestine communiqué says:—During the night of the 18th instant we commenced a general attack between the Jordan and the sea. British and Indian troops eastward of the Jerusalem-Nablus road advanced successfully and intercepted the Turkish road communications leading south-east from Nablus. The main attack in which the French took part, was launched on the morning of the 19th after a short bombardment between Rafat and the coast. The infantry made rapid progress overrunning the entire defensive system on this front and by eight in the morning penetrated to a maximum depth of five miles before swinging eastwards.

The latest reports indicate that the Tulkeram railway junction was occupied in the afternoon while a brigade of the Australian Light Horse reached the main Tulkeram-Messudieh railway and the road in the vicinity of Anebta cutting off large bodies of retreating enemy with guns and transport. In the meantime a strong British, Indian and Australian cavalry force moving northwards in the coastal plain seized at midday the road junction at Hudeira, nineteen miles from the point of departure. Eastward of the Jordan strong detachments of Hedjaz Arabs severed the railway communications leading northward, southward and westward from Deraa. Naval units cooperated with the advance clearing the coastal roads with gunfire. Operations continue. Over three thousand prisoners had been counted by eight at night and many are not yet counted. Large quantities of material were taken. There are eighteen thousand Turks on the West and six thousand Turks on the East.

General Allenby is in the rear of the enemy westwards of the Jordan and the enemy will find great difficulty in extricating himself especially as the Arabs have cut the Hedjaz railway eastwards of Lake Tiberius. The Hedjaz Arabs inflicted a severe defeat on the Turks at the defile south-eastwards of the Dead Sea.

TURKS COMPLETELY SURPRISED.

ENEMY'S FORMIDABLE RIGHT FLANK OVERWHELMED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Sept. 22.

Reuter's correspondent with the Palestine army wiring to-day says:—General Allenby's smashing blow completely surprised the Turks. The operations started during the night by a local attack by Welsh and Indian troops, who advanced some distance on the right of the Nablus Road, capturing 400 prisoners. The real attack was delivered before dawn after a brief and intense bombardment. General Allenby directed his blow at the enemy's very formidable right flank, which was quite overwhelmed. Our men penetrated the enemy's wire and captured the first line of trenches before the Turks had time to lay down a barrage opposite the remaining works, some of which were very powerful, but were overcome, thanks to the gallantry and dash of the British and Indian troops.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS CAPTURED.

In one sector a whole Turkish regiment with the commanding officer and staff complete was captured. Within a few minutes of the launching of the offensive the Turks were streaming eastward towards Tulkeram. Our troops swung round and rolled up the Turkish positions. The enemy made a more serious resistance at Jijulie and Kalkilie but before noon both of these positions, as well as Ettire, were captured. Our cavalry rushed through the gap in the Turkish lines and before eight o'clock Australian, British and Indian horse were already beyond the Turkish rear and were rapidly advancing northward in order to threaten communication.

THE PRISONERS.

Prisoners are a mixed lot. Those belonging to picked units seem in good condition, being well-clad. Others are dressed mostly in rags and are of all ages. A few Germans were also captured, but the main body of the Germans occupy a position towards the Turkish centre outside the scope of the offensive. French troops participated on the extreme wing.

A DECISIVE VICTORY.

WAY TO ALEPPO OPEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Sept. 22.

General Allenby's achievement—a "real break through"—is acclaimed in the papers as possibly decisive of war in Asia Minor. The way to Aleppo may now be cleared and the hopes of the Turks not merely in Palestine, but in Mesopotamia, may be ended. The 25,000 troops, whom General Allenby has cut off, are the flower of the Turkish forces.

It is pointed out that the two strokes—this and the Balkans offensive—have been admirably timed, as the Germans are unable to give the Turks and the Bulgars the least assistance, but the papers emphasise that these operations are merely supplementary to the struggle in the West, where alone the war can be ended.

EVACUATION OF BAKU.

ARMENIANS PROVE UNRELIABLE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 22.

One of the most thrilling chapters of the war has just come to light in the British evacuation of Baku amid circumstances entailing a deadly peril to our forces. The British naturally expected the loyal cooperation of the local inhabitants and garrison, especially regarding the security of sea communications. The Bolshevik fleet, however, after convoying our soldiers there appeared to think that no further effort was necessary. Armenian troops also proved unreliable in the action on August 17th when they refused to fight and dispersed to their homes. On August 28th a determined Turkish attack was beaten off by the North Staffords and Worcesters who, however, were compelled to give ground.

HOPELESS SITUATION.

Realising the hopelessness of the situation owing to the improper support we decided to evacuate Baku on September 1st. The same day the Turks again attacked and the Allies again failed to cooperate with the result that the Warwicks had to cover the Armenian and the Russian retirement, and is feared that they lost heavily. On September 2nd, certain troops arrived from the Russian General. Bicharov, in consequence of which the British resolved to hold on a little longer. The promise of further reinforcements and temporary activity of the enemy tended to improve the morale of our Allies and strengthened their wish to hold on to Baku. The action of the fleet was peculiar as it refused permission for British evacuation. Meanwhile the local population was apparently quite unable to sink its difference which went so far that the Armenians opened negotiations to hand over the town to the enemy, thereby introducing another element of extreme danger to the British detachment. This action of the Armenians caused the fleet to train its guns on the Armenian quarter. On September 14th the Turks made a determined attack in force and after sixteen hours' battle, the brunt of which was borne by the British, our troops finally evacuated the town. The Russians themselves had become disgusted by dilatory and unreliable behaviour of the Armenians and presumably placed the necessary shipping at the disposal of the evacuating forces.

ADVANCE IN BALKANS.

THE CERNA CROSSED.

BULGARIANS BEING PURSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 3-20 p.m., Sept. 22.

A French Eastern communiqué says: The pursuit of defeated Bulgarians continues in spite of increasing resistance of the enemy's rearguard.

Serbian forces have reached the middle of Vatasha.

On the left, Allied troops have crossed the Cerna in the region of Cebrien, and have captured the high summits of Porta and Dzona.

The Bulgarians are setting fire to abandoned villages. One of their field batteries was captured intact.

Airmen are indefatigably bombing and machine-gunning retreating columns.

SERBIANS PUSHING ACCROSS THE CERNA.

OREZECKO CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Sept. 22.

Reuter learns that on the Salonika front the Serbians are pushing across Cerna and continuing the march on Prilep, the Bulgarian advance base.

They have made further progress on the right capturing Orezecko and are advancing on Konophishto.

5 KILOMETRES IN ONE DAY.

GODIVA VILLAGE TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 22.

A Serbian communiqué dated yesterday says our advance north in one day was more than fifteen kilometres. The infantry passed the line through Krnievo, Stragove, Drugojel and Polochko. The cavalry are north of this line. More than ten villages were liberated in one day.

In the bend of the Cerna we have taken the village of Godiya. Aviators are incessantly bombing the reareating enemy. A great advanced troops thus evacuating Essigny-le-number of prisoners has been taken. Soldiers in New Serbia who had been forced to enlist in the Bulgarian army are discarding their arms and transferring to our side.

BRITISH MONITOR SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 3-20 p.m., Sept. 22.

The Admiralty states that a British monitor was sunk in the harbour on the 16th instant, as the result of an internal explosion. One officer and nineteen men were killed by the explosion and fifty-seven men are missing, presumed killed.

RUBBER INDUSTRY.

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 3-20 p.m., Sept. 22.

A telegram to "The Times", dated 12th instant, says the Rubber Commission has temporarily suspended the export duty, also the war tax, in order to relieve the industry in the present crisis. The Commission agrees to grant loans on security of rubber to meet the pressing necessities of estates. It is understood that the Commission is considering proposals for the restriction of the output. The market is stronger, the top price being 1/3 per pound compared to 1/1 a week ago.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

PERIOD EXTENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 3-35 p.m., Sept. 22.

It is officially announced that the recruiting period in Ireland is extended from October 1st to October 15th. Should recruiting fail and conscription become necessary preliminary steps to enforce conscription can only be taken when the Parliament is sitting and therefore cannot be taken before October 15th.

SCOTS GALLA...

THEIR HEROIC ST... AT MOEUVRES.

CORPORAL & 6 MEN MAINTAIN AGAINST ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21, 2-30 p.m.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 22.

A British communiqué says on the occasion of a hostile attack on Moeuvres on the 17th a corporal and six men of 1/5th battalion Highland Light Infantry, 52nd Division, forming the garrison of one of our posts just north of the village was surrounded and believed to have been captured. During two days in which the Germans were in occupation of Moeuvres this party maintained their position with great gallantry and inflicted many casualties on the enemy. On the night of the 19th when Moeuvres was retaken by us the whole party regained their unit without loss.

Yesterday afternoon fresh attacks on our posts northwards of Moeuvres were repulsed. During the evening the enemy heavily bombarded our positions in the neighbourhood of Gauche Wood and succeeded in slightly pressing back one of our advanced posts northward of the wood. The enemy all night made repeated determined attempts with flammenwerfer and bombs to drive in our positions in this locality. All these attacks were repulsed after hard fighting.

During the night our line was advanced slightly north-westward of Bellenglise.

This morning fighting again began in the sector eastward of Epehy. We improved our positions slightly last night westward of Messines, capturing a Germas strong point. We made progress south-east of Ypres.

THE HEROIC TWO DAYS' STAND.

COMPARABLE TO RORKE'S DRIFT FIGHT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 22.

Reuter's morning despatch from Headquarters makes a feature of the heroic two days' stand at Moeuvres by a corporal and six men of the Highland Light Infantry mentioned in the British communiqué. The incident can be compared with the fight at Rorke's Drift. The gallant Scots were rather weak and blear-eyed when they were rescued, but were able lustily to respond to the tumultuous cheering of their comrades. A regular cordon of corpses around the post told how fiercely they were assailed. They were practically without shelter and ceaseless vigilance was necessary to prevent the Germans getting within bombing distance. Although they knew they were right in the midst of the foe they did not despair; their only concern was whether their ammunition would hold out. In any event they had determined not to surrender but when it became impossible to hold the post they had meant to make a sortie and try to reach the British outposts.

SUBSTANTIAL BRITISH PROGRESS.

DESPITE ENEMY'S COUNTER-ATTACKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21, 10-35 p.m.
Recd. 3-20 p.m., Sept. 22.

A British communiqué says:—As a result of a minor operation, this morning, eastward of Epehy, English troops successfully advanced their line after heavy fighting. Strong opposition was encountered at all points and later the enemy launched a number of counter-attacks of considerable strength. In spite of resistance, we made substantial progress on the whole front of the attack. In conjunction with this attack the Australians made further progress in a completely successful operation in the Hargicourt sector, taking pirsoners.

FRENCH TROOPS CAPTURE BENAY

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS AGAINST CASTRES REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21, 4-15 p.m.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Sept. 22.

A French communiqué says, during the night our troops operating in the region of St. Quentin captured Benay and progressed northwards of it.

We repulsed enemy counter-attacks against Castres.

Artillery on both sides was active in the region of Plateaux northward of the Aisne.

In the Lorraine two German attempts against posts towards Arracourt and Aucervillers achieved no result.

GERMAN REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 3-20 p.m., Sept. 22.

A wireless German communiqué says: Southward of the Somme we withdrew, our advanced troops thus evacuating Essigny-le-Grand. The enemy gained a footing on high ridges westward of Jouy.

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Recd.

A Berlin correspondent... Tageblatt" says the Govern... reached the climax. The majo... are firmly resolved in favour ... mentary government which will ... policy demanded by the seriousness ... situation independently of the main ... quarters.

Social Democrats have declared their willingness to enter the new Government on condition that two or three posts are occupied by Socialists. The decision rests with the Centre party which meets on Monday.

The paper advocates the appointment of Count Rantzau, Minister at Copenhagen, as Chancellor.

HOLLAND'S NEUTRALITY REITERATED.

QUEEN ON ECONOMIC DISTRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 22.

THE HAGUE.—The Queen opened the States-General to-day. The speech from the Throne expressed sympathy with the extraordinary distress among the people of the Netherlands and referred to the increasing seriousness of economic difficulties owing to war causes. It reiterated Holland's neutrality, but expressed firm resolve to defend her independence against all aggressors. All reasonable efforts would be made to lessen the burden of mobilisation, also to secure equality of distribution of necessaries. Full attention would immediately be devoted to strengthen dislocated commerce and industry in Holland and the colonies after the war. Limitation of expenditure on defences was necessary. New legislation would include the establishment of a ministry of education, arts and sciences, also a department of labour for draining the Zuider Zee.

In the Indies the fight against alcohol and opium habits would energetically continue.

The organisation of a colonial military force based on the economic development of the population would be undertaken.

DUTCH FOOD SUPPLY.

EXPORT OF ALL FOODSTUFFS STOPPED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 3-20 p.m., Sept. 22.

THE HAGUE.—It is reported that the export of all foodstuffs and everything connected with the Dutch food supply has been stopped.

PETROLEUM FOR HOLLAND.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 3-20 p.m., Sept. 22.

A telegram from Vienna to the Dutch press states that negotiations are proceeding favourably between Holland and Austria whereby Austria will supply five thousand tons of petroleum and large quantities of sugar and Holland will give trade credit in guilders.

AMERICAN FOODSTUFFS FOR HOLLAND.

CONDITION OF SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Sept. 22.

WASHINGTON.—The State Department notifies that as long as Holland permits herself to be intimidated by German threats to destroy her shipping there cannot be arrangements for shipping to her American foodstuffs in the same way as to other neutrals. This notification arose from Holland's appeal for American food supplies while four hundred thousand tons of Dutch shipping is lying idle in European ports.

The State Department hopes that the Netherlands Government will open the way for a general resumption of trade by removing the embargo on the movement of her ships.

BRITISH ASCENDENCY OVER GERMANS.

CONCLUSIVELY PROVED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)
LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 22.

Experts state that the front between Arras and La Fere which is largely held by British is the most strategically important part of the Western front and the battle on Wednesday though fought only upon the outposts of the Hindenburg line was a great victory, in which the British troops conclusively proved their personal ascendancy over the Germans.

AUSTRIA...

JOINT ALLIED REP...

[REUTER'S TELEGRA...
LONDON,
Recd. 12-10 p.m., S...
Reuter learns that it is unlikely th... Allies will reply jointly to Austrian p... note.

GERMANY'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 3-35 p.m., Sept. 22.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says:—A German Note, replying to the Austrian peace proposal, states that the latter's summons is inspired by feelings of noble humanity to all the belligerents and corresponds with the spirit of peace and conciliatorine s pervading the statesmen and the peoples of the Central Powers. The Imperial Goverament is ready to participate in the proposed non-binding discussions and desires a lasting peace sincerely and earnestly.

VICE-ADMIRAL BEHNCKE.

APPOINTED SECRETARY TO ADMIRAL...

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 3-35 p.m., Sept. 22.

It is announced in Berlin that Vice-Admiral Behncke, is appointed to succeed Admiral von Kapelle, as the Secretary to the Admiralty who is granted leave.

The "Berliner Tageblatt", reviewing Behncke's career, recalls the interview he granted the American Naval Attache at the beginning of 1915, when he declared that the U-boat war must be conducted with due regard to neutral ships, international law and human lives on board merchant ships, whether neutral or enemy.

VON KAPELLE'S SUCCESSOR.

"NOT A PASSIONATE ADVOCATE OF SUBMARINISM."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Sept. 22.

AMSTERDAM.—The Berlin newspaper "Germania" says that Vice Admiral Behncke is not a passionate advocate of submarinism.

The "Nieuve Rotterdamsche Courant" believes that Capelle's retirement is commented with the German Spanish difficulties. Behncke's appointment will considerably strengthen the position of neutrals as regards submarinism.

AUSTRO-POLISH SOLUTION.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY FAIL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 3-35 p.m., Sept. 22.

A semi-official Berlin telegram says: The negotiations between Germany and Austria-Hungary regarding Poland have had no result. Germany, as before rejects the so-called Austro-Polish solution.

RECENT B...LSHEVIST DEFEAT

CAUSES ACCORDING TO GERMAN PRESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept 20.
Recd. 3-35 p.m., Sept. 22.

According to German papers the recent Bolshevist defeat on the Northern front was due to a mutiny of Lettish regiments who refused to fight against the British.

BOLSHEVIST TERROR.

DUMA CRIES FOR ITS END.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 3-35 p.m., Sept. 22.

A meeting of members of the Russian Duma and the Imperial Council held at Kieff, resolved to issue a manifesto appealing to all the governments in Europe to end the Bolshevist terror.

The Ukrainian Cabinet decided to send protest to all the countries against the arrest and shooting of Ukrainians in Russia also to request Germany to protect the Ukrainians.

...RKING O... ...ESS.

...ITICISM IN IMPERIAL COONCIL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

Speaking in the Imperial Legislative Council on the Press Act resolution, on Thursday last, the Hon. Mr. Sastri said he could sympathise with the difficulties of the Government, and admitted that certain writings in the Press, both recently and some time ago, had caused alarm to the Government and the friends of peaceful progress: the Government must remember it was not enough to have administered the Press Law with care and discrimination. The important thing was that it should be recognised to act in that spirit. There was a widespread feeling that the Government was not acting in that spirit and even if such a feeling were ill-founded, Mr. Sastri thought it would be prudent for the Government to establish by an impartial and open inquiry that they had been acting in that spirit. The Government stood only to gain by those searching enquiries.

The Hon. Sir William Vincent had referred to the Press Deputation, which waited on H. E. the Viceroy, some 18 months ago, and said there had been no change since then to justify a relaxation of the Press Law or its rigorous administration. Sir William had made the statement in order to draw a certain inference. Mr. Sastri, however, drew quite a different inference, namely, that such measures defeated their own purpose. If after this prolonged administration of the Press Law the tone of the Press in India had not improved, it should cause the Government to pause a little and consider whether after all they had gone the right way to improve the tone of the Press. He thought that just as the remedy for narrow courses of education was the substitution of liberal courses of education, the remedy for the evils arising from a restricted Press, was greater freedom and the habituation of the people to a strong vigorous and free Press. Even the bureaucracy in India had a certain amount of education to acquire from press criticisms.

BURMA GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Sastri was sorry to hear from the Hon. Colonel Aplin that in Burma it was thought necessary and even desirable to keep out certain organs of the Press. Had the officials discovered a primitive Arcadia within the limits of British India and desired to keep it so? If so, it might be very well in the eyes of some people to keep the railway, the post office and all such adjuncts of civilization away from Burma. Considering how the Post Office Act was administered in Burma and while listening to Colonel Aplin's speech it struck Mr. Sastri that it would do great good to Burma to plant and guarantee the existence of certain well-known Indian newspapers. The Government of Burma had excluded papers of the greatest renown, a paper of the standing of the "Hindu." He had often read strong criticism in the "Hindu," both of individuals and Government, but it was a paper, he was proud to say, which shed credit on his province; it was a paper of such high standing that the Press of any country might be proud of it, and still the Burma Government, which had yet got to learn how to appreciate strong criticism, had thought it necessary to keep it out. Again, there was the "Indian Review," edited and conducted by one of the sturdiest Moderates in the country, a monthly, in which officials were proud to write, which the Government of Madras had patronised from time to time, and which also was kept out of Burma. He pitied the people who were denied such liberal education as these papers provided, and thought that Col. Aplin would be well advised to change somewhat this attitude towards the Press.

FUNDAMENTAL BASES OF DEMOCRACY.

Continuing, Mr. Sastri said: "I am very glad, Sir, that the Hon. Mr. Khaparde began by referring to one of the fundamental bases of all democracy. There are some truths which even a well instructed bureaucracy might hear repeated often. The necessity for publicity, the necessity for a free Press is one of those things which you cannot have too often brought to the notice of the Government that passes laws like the Press Act, and refuses, even after a prolonged period, to conduct a public inquiry into the way in which they have worked. I believe, Sir, that the very breath of democracy is publicity. The Government of India delight in secret reports, in confidential records, in memoranda circulated in the dark; officials are condemned on the strength of confidential reports, measures are planned and brought to full maturity on the strength of confidential reports, and when we the representatives of the Legislature are asked to give our sanction to the fabrication of laws sometimes Hon. Members quote from pink and blue papers, of which we have had no scrutiny whatever, from which they only read to us extracts, and one-sided extracts, which we are not to examine from end to end. These are measures which no democray can countenance, and as often as such a resolution is brought forward, I do not think, it is our duty to support it.

THOROUGH PUBLICITY.

"A Press Law, which is evidently founded on the model of Austria and which is supported by the example of Japan, cannot be a permanent measure on the Statute Book of India. I do not deny that there are times, temporary periods, in the progress of every country when stringent regulations have to be made and worked by a vigilant bureaucracy but the only condition of their healthy exercise is thorough publicity. The analogy of England is again and again brought forward in these matters. But, let me say that the better practice of England should also be carefully borne in mind, because there is no single exercise of arbitrary authority in England which is not immediately scrutinized and brought to book. The Government are called upon to make public statements; their measures have to pass through the severe scrutiny of Members of Parliament. It is after several years of the operation of the Press Act, after we have known many papers perish, after we have known the regulations issued under the Press Act neglected by courts of law and officials, after these things have been borne patiently that an inquiry into the Press Act and its working is being demanded, and I do not think the Government are consulting their best interests when they resist such an appeal."

SHIKARPUR MUNICIPALITY.

CHIEF OFFICER NOT TO BE A GOVT SERVANT.

(From a correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 21.

At its meeting on Thursday the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality resolved by 16 votes against 11 against the appointment of a Government servant as its chief officer which had been agreed to by the Councillors under pressure last year.

REPORTED ROITING IN KAMUTHI.

AN INSURRECTION OF MARWARIS.

(Associated Press.)

A correspondent telegraphs:—Great excitement prevailed in Kamuthi situated in the interior of Manmad district twenty miles from the nearest station on Tuesday noon when crowds of Marwaris belonging to villages roundabout armed with weapons surrounded a portion of the town and committed looting and rioting. It is reported that five of the reserve constables were disarmed, two of them killed and three wounded. Many shops and buildings were broken open and tents emptied. One row of the bazaar street was burnt down. The rioting was quelled with the help of armed police and the district authorities were on the spot rendering all possible assistance.

ENEMY'S ILL TREATMENT OF INDIAN SOLDIERS.

GOVT. TO RECORD STATEMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

In view of the reported ill-treatment by the enemy of certain Indian soldiers and followers while prisoners of war in East Africa the Government of India have decided to record the staements of officers, soldiers and others who are in a position to furnish information on this matter.

A resolution is published for the guidance of the Local Governments and Administrations in taking the necessary steps.

In Reudatory States action is confided to the Political Officers who will cooperate with the Durbars.

PROPOSED FRANCHISE AND FINANCE COMMITTEES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

The following telegram was despatched from Madras to-day:—

The Madras Zamindars and Landholders' Association emphatically protests against the Hon. Mr. Patel's resolution recommending appointment of non-official members returned by the elected members of the Legislative Councils to the proposed Franchise and Finance Committees since it apprehends such election will result in the return of politicians who hold ultra-radical views and have no regard to landed interests. It therefore urges the nomination of members belonging, to the landed aristocracy to safeguard their interests.

BAIL OF FOUR LAKHS,

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 20.

Great interest has been aroused in Bangkok by the action of Borispah Court in calling upon a big Chinese rice merchant to give bail in the sum of 3,20,000 ticals (equivalent to over four lakhs) in a case in which the sum of 7,000 ticals is involved. Seven-eighths of the bail was laid in coin and notes, the counting of which occupied several hours.

The maximum penalty for the alleged offence, conspiring to cheat, is five thousand ticals. The reason for the extraordinarily high bail is believed to be the absence of any extradition treaty between Siam and China, so that if accused absconded he could not be brought back for trial. There are two charges, one for milling rice and another for shipping.

LONAVLA EPIDEMIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This terrible illness which resembles Influenza is carrying off hundreds. I have been asked to make public my sample treatment which has always proved successful. Immediately the symptoms are felt, the patient should put his feet in hot mustard and water and retire to bed.

A tumbler of boiling water, into which, the juice of two sour limes has been squeezed, should be drunk as hot as possible. No sugar should be added. The boiling lime juice should be drunk three times a day for three days, the patient remaining in bed.

I will gladly answer any questions on the above subject.—Yours, etc.,

G. R. WALTERS.

Lonavla, Sept. 18.

LULL ON FRENCH FRONT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, 7 a.m. Sept. 22.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Sept. 22.

A French communiqué says there is nothing of importance to report.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

ENEMY HANGARS HIT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 3-20 p.m., Sept. 22.

The Air Ministry states that last night we dropped seventeen tons of bombs. We successfully attacked the Lana works at Mannheim, wharves and factories westward of Karlsruhe, blast furnaces at Burbach and aerodromes at Boulay, Frescaty and Morhange. A large fire broke out at Karlsruhe. Good bursts were observed at Mannheim and we obtained direct hits on hangars at Frescaty and Morhange. We shot down one hostile machine. One British machine did not return.

SIXTEEN HOSTILE MACHINES DESTROYED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 3-20 p.m., Sept. 22.

Referring to aviation a British communiqué says: In spite of low clouds and frequent showers our aeroplanes carried out useful work, yesterday. We destroyed sixteen hostile machines and drove down three out of control. Eleven of ours are missing. We shot down during the night a German two-engine bombing machine. Our anti-aircraft guns have brought down two additional hostile machines during the last three days. A total of twenty-six and a half tons of bombs were dropped on Friday.

AMERICA'S LEGIONS OVERSEAS.

A MILLION AND THREE-QUARTERS EMBARK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Sept. 22.

General March announces that the embarkation of American troops to all fronts overseas now exceeds 1,750,000.

BOLSHEVIK TERRORISM.

PRESIDENT WILSON CONTEMPLATES JOINT ACTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Sept. 22.

WASHINGTON.—The Government has directed Ambassadors and Ministers in neutral, also Allied, countries to ascertain whether the Governments will join in some immediate action to impress the Bolsheviks with the aversion with which the civilised world regards their wanton terrorism.

According to the information received, thousands of peaceable Russians in Petrograd, Moscow and elsewhere have been shot without trial and the prisons are overflowing.

FOOD STRIKE AT SALZBURG.

TROOPS CALLED OUT,

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Sept. 22.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Wesorzeitung" states that there was a one day strike at Salzburg as a protest against the failure of the authorities to distribute meat, fat and potatoes. The mob tried to force their way into Government buildings. Finally the Governor received a deputation. Meanwhile, food-shops were pillaged. Troops had been called out to restore order.

BAKU ON FIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Sept. 22.

AMSTERDAM.—It is reported that explosions are taking place at Baku, which is on fire.

QUIET ON ITALIAN FRONT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 22
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Sept. 22.

A British Italian communique says thirteen enemy aircraft have been destroyed. Otherwise there is nothing noteworthy to report.

AMERICAN ACTIVITY ON WOEVRE FRONT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Sept. 22.

An American communique says apart from patrol encounters and increased aviation activity in the Woevre, the day was uneventful.

WOELLERSDORFF EXPLOSION

382 KILLED AND MANY INJURED'

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Sept. 22.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Vienna states that 382 people were killed and many badly injured in the explosion at the Woellersdorff ammunition factory.

LONG-RANGE BOMBARDMENT CEASES.

EFFECT OF METZ GUNS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Sept. 22.

AMSTERDAM.—An official statement in Metz newspapers claims that long-range bombardment has ceased owing to the counter-fire of Metz long-range guns.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

PUBLIC MEETING.

UNDER the auspices of BOMBAY BRANCHES of the HOME RULE LEAGUE a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Shantaram's Chawl at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), on Tuesday the 24th instant, at which the following Resolutions wil lbe moved for acceptance..

Mrs. Besant will preside.

1. That this meeting of citizens of Bombay declares that the resolution adopted by the Imperial Council on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, does not represent the view of the Country, in that the reform proposals of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy do not as they stand constitute a definite advance towards the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India, seeing that they do not fulfil the terms of reference of the Declaration of August 20th but maintain the autocracy of the Supreme Government and thus take no step towards responsible Government and it therefore calls upon the Committee of non-official members appointed by The Imperial Council to adopt the modifications demanded by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League which alone can make the Scheme acceptable to the Country.

2. This meeting unreservedly approves of and endorses the Resolution passed by the Special Session of the Indian National Congress.

A. Expressing the view that while the proposals for Constitutional Reform contained in the Report of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford mark an advance on the present condition in some directions, the proposals as a whole are disappointing and unsatisfactory.

B. Asserting the fitness of Indians for Responsible Government and repudiating the assumption to the contrary contained in the Report.

C. Laying down the modifications of the proposed Reforms which are absolutely necessary for the scheme to constitute a substantial step towards responsible Government.

D. Demanding Fiscal Autonomy for the Government of India.

E. Demanding that a declaration of Rights as set out in the Resolution, be embodied in the Bill for Indian Constitutional Reform.

RESOLUTION II.

1. This meeting of citizens of Bombay expresses its strong disapproval of the procedure adopted by Government in introducing in the Imperial Legislative Council on the motion of the Finance Member a resolution committing the Country in vague terms to a further contribution to the Imperial Government for the War, as.

A. The procedure following is unprecedented and unconstitutional and has thrown upon those who have no power or control over the expenditure of the finance of the Country, the responsibility for a vast expenditure, the need for which has not yet been shown to have arisen and the Country's capacity to bear which has not even been discussed and should first be demonstrated.

B. That while the people of India are willing to undergo all the sacrifices that can reasonably be demanded of them in the struggle in which the Empire is engaged, as has been shown by the manner in which they have acquiesed hitherto in sacrifices which have exceeded those of any other part of the Empire outside the United Kingdom, having regard to the burden they are now bearing and the impoverished state of the Country, to commit them to a further vast expenditure by such procedure as has been adopted is gratuitous, unjustifiable and indefensible, on any grounds whatsoever.

2. This meeting strongly condemns the conduct of those Indian non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council who, failing to realising the responsibility resting upon them as the representatives of the people, voted for the resolution of Sir William Meyer without demanding on their behalf adequate time for the due consideration of so important a matter.

(a) This meeting of the citizens of Bombay recognises the need of reducing the price of cloth for the use for the poor, but does not consider the means proposed to be adopted under the Cloth Control Bill as either adequate or satisfactory.

(b) This meeting views with apprehension any unnecessary interference with the textile industry which will subject it to the evils of red-tape and feels that the only means of reducing the price of cloth would be to increase production by the mills working day and night by double shift under facilities to be given by the Government in respect of labour, coal, cotton and stores, provided that along with this steps are taken to check speculation in cotton cloth and yarn and powers are taken by the Government to take over imports from Japan and Lancashire at fair prices.

UMAR SOBANI

S. G. BANKER

Joint Hon. Secretaries.

RESOLUTION I.

LABOUR WAR AIMS COMMITTEE.

SUPPORTS PRESIDENT WILSON'S 14 POINTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 22.

The report of the War Aims Committee of the Labour Conference has been adopted. The report expresses the unqualified determination of Labour to help the Allies to drive the Central Powers out of occupied territories and supports President Wilson's fourteen propositions. It demands direct official representation of workers at the Peace Conference and has decided to hold a world Labour Conference at the same time and place as the Peace Conference. The report objects to secret diplomacy and secret treaties.

Mr. Bowen, American delegate, gave notice that in the event of holding of a future inter-Allied conference at which enemy delegates are present American representatives, will not participate.

DEATH OF LIZA LEHMANN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 3-20 p.m., Sept. 22.

The death is announced of the composer, Liza Lehmann.

[Liza Lehmann was born in London. She got her music lesson under her mother and Signor Randegger. She learnt composition under various experts. In 1885 she made her professional debut as Soprano,—and from then until her marriage in 1894 sang at principal concerts in the Kingdom. In 1894 she retired on marriage. In 1914 she was appointed Vocal Professor at the Guildhall School of Music.]

FRENCH TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Sept. 22.

PARIS.—The steamer Amiral Charner transporting horses and material from Bizerta to Malta was torpedoed and sunk on the 13th instant. Of the 174 on board six perished.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION ON THE DVINA

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 22.

A British communiqué from North Russia says a successful operation by naval units and Allied troops on the 16th and 17th instant was carried out on the Dvina river resulting in the sinking of two enemy ships and capture of three guns and infliction of heavy losses.

Half-Truths and Falsehoods.

I shall make it a point to expose the bundle of half-truths and falsehoods contained in this bold assertion on the part of Sir William Vincent. The hon. member from his dignified place in the Imperial Council ought to have known better than made such sweeping statements. I shall just make myself clear. About the middle of last year there appeared in the "New Statesman" a remarkable article dealing with "Liberty of Speech and of the Press" in England from the pen of Mr. Herbert Samuel, wherein it is stated:

"With respect to the powers actually conferred on the censorship in this country there has been some misapprehension. It is believed by many that the Defence of the Realm Act requires all newspapers to submit to the Press Bureau all that they propose to print. It is believed also that the law makes it a penal offence to publish anything which the censorship has forbidden. Neither of these beliefs is in accordance with the facts. It has been left to the editors themselves to decide what they should submit. Anxious to avoid giving currency to information which the authorities might consider injurious, and with the fear before them of penalties if they broke the law, many newspapers have in fact submitted for the opinion of the Press Bureau large part of the news and articles, directly or indirectly connected with the war, which they proposed to print; but no newspaper has submitted all of its matter, and many newspapers have submitted none.

"Nor has the censorship been vested with an autocratic power of veto. It can advise, and the advice is usually followed. It can forbid, but to disobey its prohibition is not in itself an offence in law. An editor cannot be prosecuted on the charge of having published matter which the Press Bureau had forbidden. He can only be charged with having published matter, which, on certain specified grounds, is injurious to the national interest; and it is, in the last resort for the courts of law, and not for the censorship to decide whether or not the matter is of that kind. The Press Bureau must be careful, therefore, that it issues no injunction which could not, if disobeyed, be upheld on its merits in the courts. The Executive can indeed seize the plant of a journal which has given ground for offence. But here again the seizure can be tested by an action, for damages for trespass, and would have to be defended by judicial process. It is an error to suppose that the Government sought, or that Parliament established, a censorship above the law."

A Flat Contradiction.

It is quite clear from this that the censorship in England has never been placed above the law, and that the censorship under the famous "Dora" has not been so rigorous in its operation as is made out by Sir William Vincent. The writer proceeds to say: "No general policy has been adopted of suppressing opposition to the war or to the enactment of conscription."

I can scarcely resist the temptation of quoting more from this very remarkable article, but the considerations of space forbid me to do so. However, the concluding passage is worth quoting, which flatly contradicts the insinuations underlying the remarks of Sir William Vincent. The author of the article says:

"But in spite of particular errors, liberty in the main has been preserved; and the proof of it is seen in the incessant criticism, often bitter and unrestrained, of which each War Government has been made the target. The school which regards vigorous action as the same as wisdom, and thinks that tolerance must always be weakness has not been allowed the upperhand. There has been no revival of the measures adopted during the Napoleonic Wars, when restrictions on these liberties were constantly imposed and violently enforced. With some exceptions, the opposition policy, pursued during the Crimean and South African Wars, has been continued and upheld, with the approval of Parliament and to the clear advantage of the State."

In the face of these facts how can Sir William Vincent, or for that

CZECHS HARD-PRESSED

BOLSHEVIKS OCCUPY SOME POSITIONS.

GERMANS CONCENTRATING IN CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 21.

The latest news, received in London, shows that the Czecho-Slovaks in European Russia are very hardpressed. The Bolsheviks, with a considerable number of Germans, have occupied Volsk, Simbirsk and Kazan. The Germans are concentrating in considerable numbers in the Kharkoff-Bielgorod area, apparently aiming to prevent a junction of General Alexieff's forces in the Don valley with the Czechs about Samara. There are about 18,000 Bolsheviks between the Czechs and the neighbourhood of Ekaterinburg, and General Poole's forces at Archangel are understood to be over a hundred thousand. The Bolsheviks and the Germans are engaged with the Czechs.

BOMBARDMENT OF METZ.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO REASSURE POPULATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

AMSTERDAM.—The bombardment of Metz is announced in the following official communication published in the Metz newspapers and is obviously intended to reassure the population:—

"The enemy for several days has been bombarding Metz with a long-range gun. This bombardment has always been possible through all years of war and has long been expected. Modern guns have a longer range than, for example, from the south of Pont-a-Mousson to Metz. The present bombardment, therefore, is in no way connected with the fact that the enemy after our evacuation of the St. Mihiel salient approached nearer the town. It is only a concomitant phenomenon of the present battles west and south-west of Metz and will soon cease when these come to a standstill. Therefore, the regulations regarding the entry into and departure from the fortress zone are unaltered."

HINDENBURG LINE.

ADVANCED DEFENCES BROKEN DOWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 21.

The severe German defeat recorded by Field-Marshal Haig is the culminating operation of the uninterrupted series of concerted engagements during the last eight days. Its chief importance lies in the fact that the advanced defences of the Hindenburg line, except west of St. Quentin, have been broken down. The new front borders almost everywhere on the Hindenburg line, except west of St. Quentin, where the town is girdled by a powerful defensive system, which is completed east and south by the double water-line of a canal and the Somme and narrow gullies and sunken roads, constituting formidable obstacles.

The positions taken by the British form a network of wooded hills commanding the Cambrai-St. Quentin road. Any further loss of ground here would constitute a new breach of the Hindenburg line. Meanwhile, General Mangin on the right is indomitably hammering the great St. Gobain position, the central pillar of the enemy line, while the Americans are preparing to turn the most southernly Hindenburg bastion at Metz, all giving promise of most momentous operations next month.

BITTER FIGHTING ON MALMAISON PLATEAU.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 21.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, describing the bitter fighting of General Mangin's men on the Malmaison plateau, says immediately one position was taken another commanding it had to be attacked. The troops had been worked to the last ounce, enduring fatigue unknown since the battle of Verdun. Some divisions were engaged almost incessantly for seventeen days.

MARSEILLES EXPRESSES IN COLLISION.

30 KILLED AND 100 INJURED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

PARIS.—As the result of a collision between two Marseilles expresses in a tunnel between La Roche and Dijon, thirty people were killed and a hundred injured. The American soldiers rendered effective assistance in rescue work.

BATTLE OF ST. QUENTIN QUIETING DOWN.

HONLON AND LEMPIRE ENTIRELY CLEARED OF GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 21.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring to-day, says:—The battle of St. Quentin, which is now quieting down, has been one of the most notable victories in the war. Enemy casualties have been very heavy owing to the close character of the fighting and their sturdy resistance.

The principal centres of fighting yesterday, were around Epehy, where the Alpine corps continue their stout resistance, and between Gouzeaucourt and Villers-Guislain, where the Sixth Brandenburg Division was raked to shreds by machinegun barrage.

The villages of Honlon and Lempire have been entirely cleared of the small pockets of Germans. North of St. Helene, the Australians pushed on, the Germans being so indisposed to come to grips that only six were taken prisoner. In addition to eighteen enemy divisions engaged on September 18 between Gouzeaucourt and the Somme, prisoners were taken from at least two further divisions from the reserve One of these divisions had only withdrawn from Gouzeaucourt a week ago after losing a thousand prisoners. Another had withdrawn from the Nesle on September 3 after losing 800. Neither of these units had refitted or rested.

By the capture of Moeuvres we have not only restored but have improved our position in this sector. Despite strong resistance, we drove the enemy through the ruins of the village, gaining the cemetery and the line of railway. A considerable part of the enemy held out after we had got through but, being cut off from reinforcements their position was practically hopeless.

COMPLETE CAPTURE OF MOEUVRES.

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED N. W. OF LA BASSEE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 20, 11-15 p.m.
Recd. 12 Midnight, Sept. 21.

A British communiqué says:—The Scots completed the capture of Moeuvres this morning, overcoming resistance of a party of the enemy who were still holding out in the village.

The enemy delivered a strong local attack north-west of Hulluch this morning after a heavy bombardment. We completely repulsed the attack taking a number of prisoners.

The English troops carried out a successful minor operation this morning north-west of La Bassee and advanced our line on a frontage of two and a half miles as far as the villages of Rue-de-Marais and La Tourelle, taking over a hundred prisoners. We beat off a counter-attack after sharp fighting.

AVIATION.

Clouds and strong wind interfered with the airwork yesterday. We dropped five and a half tons of bombs on various targets. We brought down two hostile machines and drove down two. No British machines are missing. Nightflying was impossible.

FRENCH ADVANCE WEST OF ST. QUENTIN.

CONTESCOURT AND CASTRES CARRIED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, 1-25 a.m., Sept. 20.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

Last night's French communiqué says:—Our troops to-day continued their attacks in the region west of St. Quentin, extending their gains despite stubborn resistance. We advanced beyond Contescourt, which is ours, and carried Castres.

Southwards we reached the outskirts of Benay.

On the plateaux west of Jouy the enemy again counter-attacked unsuccessfully. We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, appreciably increasing our advance and taking a hundred prisoners.

FRENCH ADVANCE.

E. OF ESSIGNY-LE-GRAND AND ON MOISY FARM PLATEAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, 12-35 a.m., Sept. 21.
Recd. 12 Midnight, Sept. 21.

Last night's French communiqué says:—We advanced east of Essigny-le-Grand, also on the Moisy Farm plateau. We captured prisoners. There was lively artillery fire in the region of St. Quentin.

FIGHTING IN LEMPIRE-EPEHY SECTOR.

FRESH BRITISH ADVANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, 1-25 p.m., Sept. 20.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

A British communiqué says towards midday on Thursday the English attacked the Lempire-Epehy sector and in spite of considerable opposition and in the face of heavy artillery and machinegun fire, made valuable progress to a depth of over a mile beyond the line previously gained in this locality.

We captured after obstinate resistance a strong point called Malassise farm, also a number of small woods and posts and defended localities forming part of our old defences..

MOEUVRES RECAPTURED.

We attacked last night and recaptured Moeuvres. The enemy's resistance was obstinate and fighting continues. We took a few prisoners.

There were local engagements elsewhere on the battlefront, also northwest of Hulluch. We repulsed raiders northward of Loos.

EXTENSION OF FIGHTING FRONT FORESHADOWED.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 21.

The entry of the British and Greek forces into action following the rapidity of the French and Serbian success foreshadows a great extension of the fighting front in Macedonia.

FRENCH CAPTURE ESSIGNY-LE-GRAND.

ENEMY COUNTER ATTACKS SOUTH OF AILETTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, 4-25 p.m., Sept. 20.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

A French communiqué says in the region of St. Quentin last evening we captured Essigny-le-Grand and took more prisoners.

South of the Ailette the night was marked by violent enemy reactions. Five times his counterattacks were smashed against our new positions north of Allemant and east of Moisy farm. The enemy, whose losses were very heavy, did not achieve the slightest result.

We gained ground west of Aisy and northeast of Vailly. An enemy attempt to cross the Vesle at Jonchery failed.

Our reconnaissances penetrated enemy lines northwest of Sounin and brought back prisoners.

NEW TYPE OF ENEMY AEROPLANE.

EXTREMELY HANDY TO MANOEUVRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 12 Midnight, Sept. 21.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters says:—

The new type of enemy aeroplane reported by the patrols is extremely handy to manoeuvre. Another, of which only a few are seen, is a kind of improved Pfalz and is apparently extremely fast.

A captured order deals with the destruction of property and gives a long list of villages to be burnt, saying:—"It will be remembered that there are means to defile all wells. It is the duty of every man to cooperate in the work of destruction." The document is apparently inspired by the Crown Prince's boast that, though defeated, he left another desolated district in France behind.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN RUSSIA.

REQUESTED TO LEAVE FORTHWITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept 20.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

AMSTERDAM.—The Berlin correspondent of "Weser Zeitung" says the Soviet Government has requested the British representative to leave Russia forthwith.

ADVANCE BEYOND HINDENBURG OUTPOSTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 19, 8-55 p.m.
Recd. 7-5 p.m., Sept. 20.

The Australians have advanced beyond the Hindenburg outposts and are right up against the main line.

BRITISH TAKE 8000 PRISONERS.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 19, 6-15 p.m.
Recd. 7-5 p.m., Sept. 20.

The British have up to the present taken 8,000 prisoners and fifty guns on the Gouzeaucourt-Helnon front and are nowhere more than two miles from the Hindenburg line.

GERMAN ATTACKS AT GOUZEAUCOURT.

PRINCE RUPPRECHT'S OBJECT.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

PARIS.—The "Echo de Paris" states that the heavy German counter-attacks at Gouzeaucourt mentioned in yesterday's British communiqué were launched by Prince Rupprecht, who attempted to copy General Mangin's recent victorious manoeuvre. Two fresh divisions were employed. The main object of the counter-offensive was to compel the abandonment of the British advance towards Le Catelet and St. Quentin.

FIASCO IN LABOUR CONFERENCE.

WHAT ALLIES ARE FIGHTING FOR.

CONTINUANCE UNTIL VICTORY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 20
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 21.

The feature of the Labour Conference today was the severe castigation administered to a British delegate who asserted that the Allies were warring for imperialistic aims. Mr. Sidney Webb emphasised that the delegate was not speaking for the British gation, the vast majority of which strongly favoured the continuance of war until victory. Mr. J. H. Thomas, member of Parliament, also denounced the delegate's speech which he emphasised did not represent the views of British Labour (Applause). There could be no ending to war until the Germans voluntarily or compulsorily cleared out of France and Belgium. It was never intended to leave Germany with a free hand in the East. (Applause). They could never agree to the Brest-Litovsk peace. British labour would fight to the end for its war aims. (Cheers).

AUSTRIAN PEACE OFFER "STILL OPEN."

AMUSING ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ALLIED REJECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

AMSTERDAM.—A Vienna official message acknowledges the rejection of the Austro-Hungarian peace suggestion. After criticising Mr. Balfour's speech in this connection the message laconically concludes, "The Austro-Hungarian offer is still open."

FRENCH REPLY TO PEACE NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

PARIS.—Acknowledging to the Swiss Minister the receipt of the Austro-Hungarian Peace Note, M. Pichon enclosed in his letter a copy of the official journal containing a speech by M. Clemenceau cabled on the 18th declaring that the speech constituted the reply of France to the Note.

ALLIED CAVALRY REACHES POLOSKO.

VILLAGES OF TUSHINE AND MONTE CARRIED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.
Recd. 12 Midnight, Sept. 21.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—Despite lively resistance our offensive between the Cerna and Vardar progressed on September 19. The Allied cavalry reached the region of Polosko. The Serbians reached the left bank of the Cerna in the region of Dunye and progressed towards Knopiste across the most difficult ground separating Belashnitza from Beshava. The French and the Greeks carried the villages of Tushine and Monte at the foot of the Dzena. We captured a total of 90 guns.

The British and Greek offensive in the region of Doiran is progressing, despite most violent counter-attacks.

SERBIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

ENEMY EVACUATES CERNA RIVER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept 20.
Recd. 12 Midnight, Sept. 21.

A Servian communiqué says:—

Our advance continues. We have passed the line of Blatet-Tchemeske-Belashnitsa. The enemy has evacuated the Cerna river. We are closing to the left bank. The Bulgarians are burning stores. The prisoners exceed 5,000. In addition, ten guns have been captured, mostly heavies—also quantities of material. Several villages have been captured.

TRENCHAVATEM CAPTURED

BULGARIAN COUNTER ATTACKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 11-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

A British Salonika official communiqué says:—The British and the Greeks at five o'clock on the morning of September 18 attacked west and east of Lake Doiran. They captured west of the lake Trenchavatem, south of the town of Doiran, advancing our line about 2000 yards.

Heavy Bulgarian counter-attacks regained part of the ground captured on the left, but the positions in centre and on the right were maintained.

East of the lake after a night advance we carried the enemy's outpost line. Upwards of seven hundred prisoners have been counted. The Greeks fought with great gallantry.

ALLIED ADVANCE IN MACEDONIA.

BULGARIANS RETREATING IN DISORDER.

ANGLO-HELLENIC SUCCESS IN DOI RANREGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

A French Eastern communiqué says the Allies on the 17th and 18th greatly extended the two previous days' successes and the Bulgarians are retreating in disorder on the Cerna. Our troops pursuing them reached the Cerna at one part and captured the mountainous zone at Djurovkamen and Chazerna. We crossed the river at Delachichtza and passed the Rozden region and Blatec mountain mass. The enemy abandoned prisoners and much material.

British and Hellenic troops attacked in the region of Lake Doiran and gained a footing in the first enemy positions in spite of resistance. They have already captured numerous prisoners.

BULGARIANS EVACUATE POSITIONS.

FROM MONASTIR TO VARDAR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 12 Midnight, Sept. 21.

The latest news is that the Bulgarians have evacuated the positions on a seventy mile front from Monastir to Vardar. The Serbians have taken 5,000 prisoners and 60 guns, including the majority of the enemy's heavy guns.

Heavy fire—possibly a prelude to a new offensive—started in the left wing in the Italian-French sector. The Serbians have now advanced 30 miles. The cavalry left Poloshke, advancing in the direction of the Vardar valley. The Bulgars are retreating in disorder towards the Cerna. Near middle Vardar the First Bulgar Army—fifty battalions strong—has been completely defeated.

FIGHTING IN NORTH RUSSIA

GERMAN-LED FORCES SEVERELY DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

A British communiqué from North Russia says on the Dvina a very large enemy armoured steamer has been captured.

On the 18th, Karelian troops severely defeated German-led forces at Ukhtinskaya, forty miles eastward of the Finnish frontier. They pursued, the enemy, who suffered severely.

LOSS OF MAILS AT SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 20
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

The Post Office announces the loss at sea through enemy action of civil letter mails for Aden, British East Africa, Uganda, British Somaliland, Ceylon, Dutch Indies, Lake area in German East Africa, India, Malay States, North Borneo, Persia Philippines, Sarawak, Seychelles, Siam, Straits Settlements and Zanzibar, containing letters received in London for despatch between midday September 7th and morning of September 11th. No army mails were included in the despatch.

BAKU EVACUATED.

BRITISH FORCES SAFELY WITHDRAW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 21.

It is now permissible to state that Baku has been evacuated. The British forces have safely withdrawn.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

FURTHER RISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Sept 20.

The rice market to-day rose to over Rs. 400, receding slightly at the close. The rise is partly due to speculation and partly to urgent demands from Java and Japan for ready rice, shipping being available for transport to these countries. This demand has emboldened the speculators, who are also influenced by the news of shortage and dearness of rice in India, as evidenced by the riots and lootings, and by the unfavourable crop reports from India. There is a talk of rice going still higher if the Eastern exports are allowed to continue. The Rice Commissioner has placed orders for all his requirements and is no longer a market influence. Paddy, which three months ago was a drug in the market at Rs. 80, is today quoted at Rs. 160. The higher price cannot continue longer as the new crop of paddy begins to arrive in December.

RANGOON, Sept. 1[illegible]

The rice market to-day stood at [illegible] for September, Rs. 374 for October and 379 for November. The price of broken rice has gone up considerably, 30 per cent. on recent prices being quoted by the "Rangoon Times," which expresses the view that speculation must press hardly upon the poorer classes in Bombay, by whom the broken rice is largely used.

GERMAN OFFER TO BELGIUM.

ITS UTTER HOLLOWNESS EXPOSED.

BELGIUM UNWILLING TO BE DUPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Sept. 21.

Reuter has received communication of the following telegram from the Belgian Foreign Minister:—

The Belgian Government has received through an indirect channel communications which have thrown light on the intention of Germany towards Belgium. The communications were transmitted from Berne to the Belgian Foreign Minister, who immediately acquainted the Allied Governments. Belgium has not received any formal proposition directly from the Imperial Government.

According to the communications received, the intention of Germany would be to demand that Belgium shall bind herself to effect a solution of the languages question in conformity with the German imperial policy, thus requiring Belgium to abdicate the right inherent to sovereignty to solve one of the problems of its internal political organisation in accordance with the freely expressed will and in accordance with the interests of the Belgian people.

Germany would also claim full amnesty for Belgian citizens, who have been guilty of helping the plans of the enemy, thereby imposing upon the Belgian Government an act of submission.

PAWN THEORY NOT ABANDONED.

Germany would insist upon the [illegible] tenance after the war of the economic treaties previously in force. This, following upon the destruction of Belgian industry by the invader, would ensure Germany's economic grip on the country. Moreover, the pawn theory has not been abandoned. Germany would insist upon binding up the fate of Belgium with the solution of the Colonial question.

Finally, the obligation which rests upon Germany completely to repair the damage unjustly inflicted upon its victim is not even mentioned. Germany would thus be enriched by the pillage of Belgium, whose ruin would be completed.

EVACUATION OF BELGIUM NOT PROMISED.

It should be noted that the published statements are inaccurate in the two following points. In opposition to what has been said, the communications which have been received by the Belgian Government mention neither an eventual suspension of hostilities between Belgium and Germany nor the evacuation Belgian territory. The conditions set forth above overshadow and render sterile all declarations which appear to recognise the independence of Belgium. They cannot be taken as the basis of any serious discussion. The Belgian Government formulated its programme in a Note to the Pope on the 24th December last, which was published in January and, as all Allied Governments know, it is firmly resolved to maintain it undiminished.

SEQUEL TO LOOTING IN MADRAS,

150 MEN ON TRIAL,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Sept. 19.

About 150 men alleged to be among those who took part in the recent food riots in Madras were produced yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, having been marched from the penitentiary under military escort. About 21 of the arrested men were admitted to bail. The regular trial of these men will begin from next week.

CONTROL OF RICE IN MADRAS

DEALERS ASKED TO SUPPLY PARTICULARS OF STOCKS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Sept. 18.

The "Fort St. George Gazette" to-day contains two notifications under articles of Commerce Ordinance read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act. One declares that paddy and rice are being unreasonably withheld from the market within the town of Madras and the other directs all owners of paddy and rice in the town of Madras, who have in their possession or control any paddy or rice in excess of 1,000 lbs. to furnish particulars of such paddy or rice to Director of Civil Supplies, Madras.

STOCKS OF RICE IN BOMBAY.

GOVT. CALLS FOR INFORMATION FROM DEALERS.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary, published yesterday, contains the following notification issued by the War Purposes Board:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914 (IX of 1914), read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all owners of rice in the City and Island of Bombay and its suburbs including Sewree who have in their possession or control any rice in excess of one hundred bags shall by Thursday, the 26th September, 1918, furnish to the Controller of Prices, Bombay, a statement showing the stocks of rice held by him or consigned to him or under order on his account or on account of any other person and state the cost of such rice held by him or consigned to him or under order on his account or on account of such other per[illegible]

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

BOMBAY COTTON CASES

JUDGMENT RECONSIDERED.

Motilal Fulchand (plaintiff) v. Abraham E. J. Abraham (defendant).

Hiralal Ram Gopal (plaintiff) v. Abraham E. J. Abraham (defendant).

(Before Justice Beaman.)

These were two suits brought by the two plaintiffs respectively to recover payment of losses due to them by the defendant in respect of certain cotton transactions entered with by the plaintiffs as Katcha Adatias on behalf of the defendant.

The facts of the case were fully reported in our issue from day to day during the pendency of the trial of the suits.

In the first suit his Lordship had passed a decree awarding to the plaintiff therein a smaller sum than he had claimed. But prior to the sealing of the decree his Lordship was of opinion that that judgment was not correct and his Lordship ordered that suit to be placed on board for a reconsideration of the judgment already delivered in that suit with liberty to the parties to advance any new or further agreement they might wish to urge in support of their respective contentions.

His Lordship after hearing counsel delivered judgment in the two suits awarding the plaintiffs their full claims.

The facts of the case were fully reported in our columns during the pendency of the trial. His Lordship in delivering his judgment stated that before dealing particularly with the facts his Lordship would say a word or two on the relation between the parties. His Lordship then dealt with the peculiar nature of the transactions entered into by a Katcha Adatia on behalf of his principal and pointed out the common characteristics between a Katcha Adatia and an ordinary agent and the main distinctive features which distinguished the Katcha Adatia from an ordinary agent.

Continuing his Lordship said that the defence briefly was that since the plaintiff was admittedly the defendant's agent for all those selling contracts he could only claim what he was actually obliged to pay under them. That proposition was absolutely unassailable in theory but in applying it his Lordship had fallen into two errors which vitiated the conclusion. To take a concrete case, supposing the plaintiff, (the defendant's Katcha Adatia) sold in August last 100 bales of Good Broach to A, a shroff in the ring at Rs. 350 a candy, and a fortnight later, he bought a hundred bales from A at Rs. 360 a candy, it was plain that since in both those contracts as between the plaintiff and A, the plaintiff was the only principal, no matter in which way the market went the plaintiff would lose Rs. 10 a candy to A, no less no more. But supposing on settling day the following April the price was Rs. 700 a candy, the plaintiff who had to pay A, apparently no more than Rs. 500 would demand from the defendant Rs. 17,500. He thus appeared to be making an enormous profit at the expense of his principal, the defendant. On the simple principle relied upon by the defendant he could claim no more than he had had to pay A, viz. Rs. 500. The two mistakes into which his Lordship had fallen in proposing to decree the plaintiff's claim subject to that principle with adaptations borrowed from Clayton's case, were (1) regarding the second buying contract as made by the defendant's agent without the authorisation of the defendant, his principal, and (2) in supposing that such a settlement really limited the plaintiff's payment on behalf of his principal, the defendant, to the ten rupees a candy stereotyped between himself and A when the buying contract was made. That was of course true as far as A was concerned. It would be true, too, as far as B was concerned if both contracts had really been B's contracts. But they were not. The plaintiff, B, had there made an independent venture with which the defendant had nothing to do. Had defendant ordered the plaintiff to buy from him then of course the defendant's loss would likewise have been stereotyped and could not have exceeded Rs. 500 on settlement day. But such was not a correct statement of the case as in fact it stood. Supposing after the plaintiff had bought on his account from A. 100 bales at Rs. 360 a candy, the market had fallen to Rs. 200 on settlement day the plaintiff could not have absolved himself from paying the defendant his full profit on the first selling contract viz. Rs. 2,500. He himself would have lost Rs. 500 more but that would have been no concern of Abraham. That difficulty was got over by the Court by applying a general principle of agency dealing and say that if an agent dealt unauthorisedly with his principal's bargains and such unauthorised dealings made for the advantage of the agent, his principal might claim the benefit of them, but if to the loss of the principal, he might of course repudiate them. His Lordship however was then of opinion that no such opening generation would lie. The two bargains could not be identified although as far as the person with whom they were made were concerned he might treat them on that footing.

PLAINTIFFS' CLAIMS DECREED.

Continuing his Lordship said that if the two contracts were separated from the point of view of the plaintiff and the defendant it would be seen that his Lordship was wrong in concluding that the plaintiff had not had to pay more in the first simple case given above, than Rs. 500. What he had had to pay was exactly the difference between the selling rate at which he placed Abraham's contract and the settlement rate and he would therefore, be clearly entitled to recover that from the defendant. Supposing X was a croupier and that A had, while B had not access to the gaming table. B asked A to stake £10 for him on black. A agreed to do so and at the same time staked £10 of his own money on red. As far as the croupier X knew, both sums belonged to A and neither he nor A could lose or win anything on the event. Supposing that red won, the croupier would pay A his stake on black. There was no more to be said. But surely no one would really contend that A had done anything wrong and must forego recovering the £10 he had staked for B on black? That was exactly the position in respect of all those contracts and it was not varied by the complicated transactions into which the plaintiff entered on his own account after duly placing the defendant's selling contracts.

As to the rate of Rs. 712 fixed by the committee there was nothing "ultra vires" in the action of the exchange in amending Article 118 of the Articles of Association, that under the old article there would have been no illegality in fixing the rate as it was fixed and that the rate so fixed was a perfectly fair rate in the then existing circumstances.

The result was that the plaintiff's claims in both suits ought to be decreed in full with all costs except that the interest should be 6 per cent. and not 9 per cent. as prayed, interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment

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APPELLATE SIDE.

"TO SAVE FAMILY HONOUR."

PLEA UPHELD IN MURDER CASE.

Hari Yamnaji Kandekar v. The King-Emperor (Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.)

This was an appeal against decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who agreeing with the opinion of Assessors found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The facts are briefly as follows:—The accused was a cousin of one Bhau Krishna Kandekar, who lived with his wife and father Krishna at Narayan Gavan in Parner Taluka. In the beginning of this year Bhau came to know that his father Krishna had illicit intercourse with his wife. Bhau remonstrated with his father and complained to several people in the village about Krishna's misconduct. Krishna, however, it seems persisted in his conduct whereupon it was alleged that in consultation with the accused, Bhau resolved to kill his father. The plan hit upon it was alleged, at the suggestion of the accused, was that Bhau should prick himself with marking nut (Biba), the idea being that it would induce Krishna to go to a sorcerer to find out a remedy for curing the marks. On the way it was arranged that the old man should be killed by the accused and Bhau. The plan was carried out. On this occasion Krishna went to a sorcerer at Pimpulnar and fetched a lemon, which was tied up to Bhau's turban. Then followed a further pricking up with the marking nut and Bhau told his father that he was getting worse and so it was decided that they should go to the sorcerer together on the night of Tuesday April 9th. It was alleged that the accused was informed of this arrangement and he found them in a field "en route", alleging a journey on his own account. They sat to chew tobacco, on the way. Bhau then seized his father by the throat and pulled him down. Hari struck him on the head with a big stone. Bhau brought other stones and the murder was completed.

ALLEGED CONFESSION BY BHAU.

The body was discovered the next day and a Panchnama was made in the afternoon. It seems that Bhau confessed his guilt to some people in the village implicating Hari also. The police arrived on the scene. Before committing Magistrate, Bhau gave out details as to the conspiracy with the accused to kill Krishna. At the trial before the Sessions Judge Bhau pleaded guilty, and was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. He was then examined as the first witness on behalf of the prosecution. The accused denied having taken any part in the murder and pleaded that it was owing to enmity existing between his family and that of Bhau, that the latter had implicated his cousin the accused in the offence. The Sessions Judge and the Assessors believed the evidence given by Bhau and found the accused guilty. The judge held that the offence was committed in circumstances which implied no moral delinquency and that it was natural that the cousins should associate in vindicating the family honour. He was also of opinion that a recommendation for a substantial remission of sentence on both Bhau and the accused Hari should be made to Government, but deferred the making of the recommendation pending the decision of an appeal from his judgment.

Mr. S. S. Rangekar with Mr. S. R. Gokhale appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments set aside the conviction and sentences and ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

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TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I cannot understand the statement made in your issue of the 18th instant, that the sum of Rs. 29,978 appearing in the report of the above Institution as "collected" is a donation made by Messrs. B. Manilal & Co. Will it be made clear for the information of the public whether the amount of Rs. 29,978-2-0 was collected or not, and whether the donation of Messrs. B. Manilal & Co. is a distinct donation to the Institution or not? Mr. Vadilal has declared that all donations will be credited to the Scholarship Account. I hope that Mr. Vadilal, the Owner of the Institution, will publish for general information as to when the above donation was made and whether it is taken to the Scholarship Fund Account or not? If so the amount of the Scholarship Fund Account will far exceed Rs. 50,000 and he will see the necessity of having a trust deed made at an early date.—Yours, etc.,

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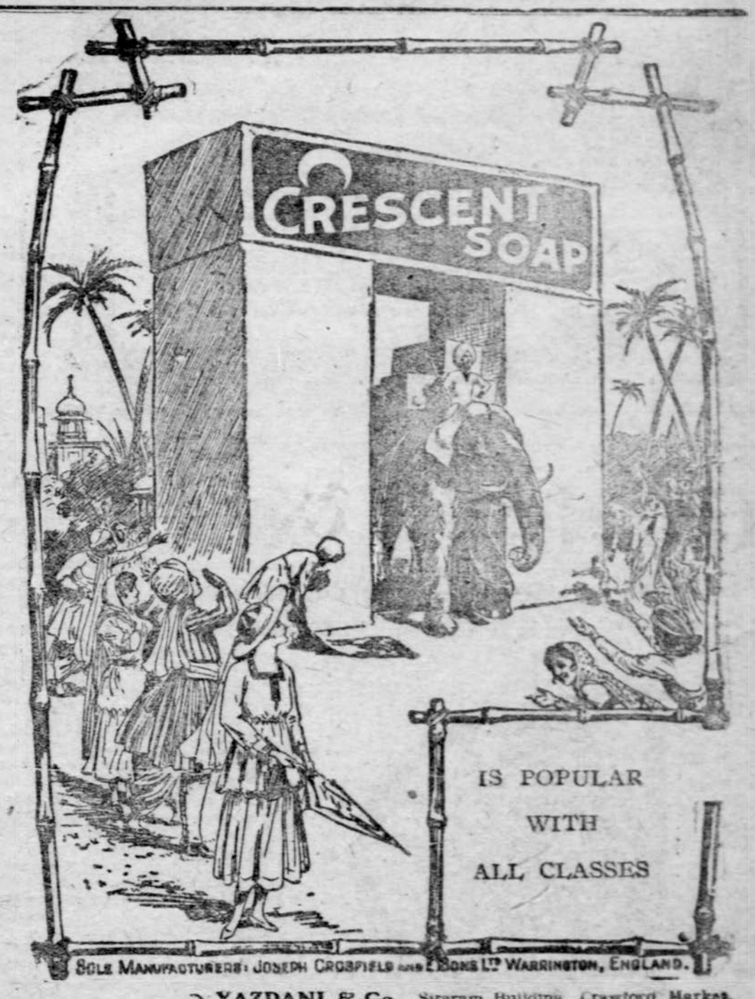

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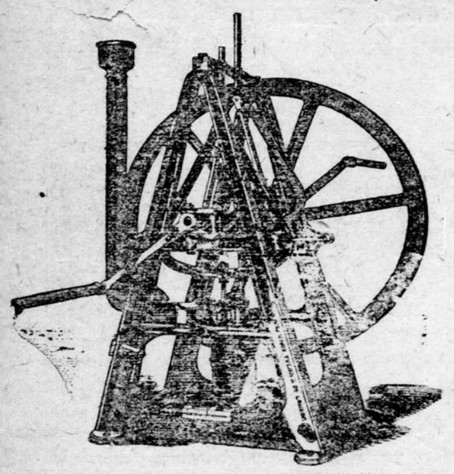

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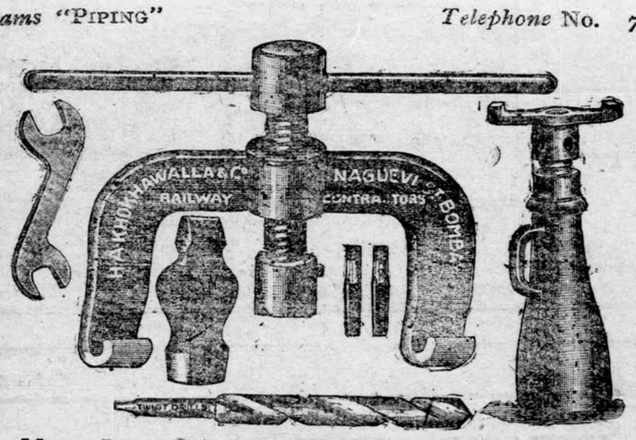

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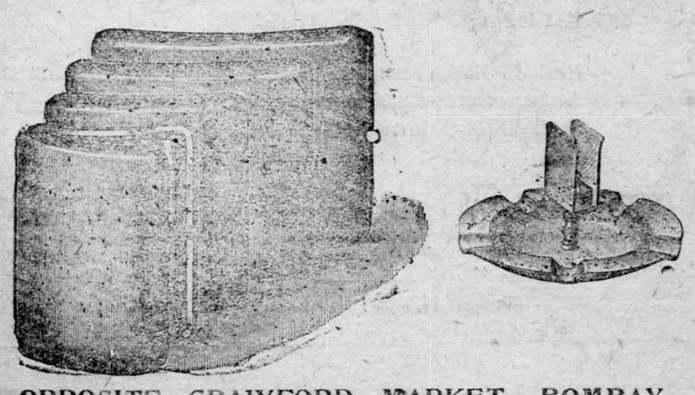

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TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Sind bureaucrat who has, for some time past, shown extraordinary zeal in launching the policy of reaction which seems to have been settled on by his fraternity, for preparing the ground for the approaching new era, has turned his attention to the sphere of higher education. The movement for National Education has been gathering strength in Sind, and the official mind is naturally perturbed. Mr. P. M. Advani, M.A., B.Sc., F.C.S., who teaches chemistry at the D. J. Sind College, has taken an active interest in the movement, in the capacity of provincial secretary of the National Education Society. Sind papers report that the College Board, of which Mr. Lawrence, the Commissioner-in-Sind, is the president has decided to give six months' notice to Mr. Advani, on the ground that he is not qualified to teach chemistry. For the last ten years Mr. Advani has been teaching chemistry; during that period he was promoted from the grade of a lecturer to that of a professor and received increments in salary more than once. After all these years it has been discovered that Professor Advani specialised not in chemistry, but in physics. It is difficult to account for the unprecedented interest that the members of the Board have taken in examining the qualifications of professors engaged a decade ago without taking into consideration the extraneous circumstances that have drawn prominent attention to Prof. Advani's position in the College. Mr. Lawrence was of course supported by all the European members, but some notice deserves to be taken of the conduct of obliging gentlemen like the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, C.I.E., whose support strengthened his hands. Mr. Harchandrai has done enough in the past to make himself ridiculous; his observations on the question of the exodus should have sufficed for that purpose. His association with the special session of the Congress, however, let some to believe that he was not quite so keen on making himself agreeable to the ruling caste. The honourable gentleman would do well to look to his laurels now, as his vagaries are putting too severe a strain on those who would like to look up to him.

The voting on another resolution carried at the same meeting of the Board presents the same regrettable features. The present Principal of the College, Mr. Miller, owes his place to the earnest efforts of Mr. Lawrence to oust Prof. S. C. Shahani, one of the ablest professors in this presidency, who was Principal for about a year after Mr. Farrel's death. Mr. Miller is now required for the Army Reserve and Mr. Lawrence has lost no time to prevent the possibility of the Indian professor even acting for a few days, by getting the Board to move the D. P. I. in advance, to spare another I.E.S. officer to take charge of the College. It will not do for the director to think of disappointing Mr. Lawrence; for the persistence of the latter knows no limits. Besides, there should be no difficulty in obliging the Commissioner; rather the request may be welcomed by the authorities as an opportunity to satisfy their new passion for removing the sex bar in the education service, the passion that was responsible for Miss Moinette's appointment at the Elphinstone College. In this case they need not even mind being charged with the desire to keep out an Indian as being their sole or subsidiary motive, for that is the declared motive responsible for the request.

What effect these happenings have on the student community is plain from the fact that the students went on strike when Mr. Miller took charge of the College. A high official of the Education Department told me at the time that he could not understand the psychology of the Indian students going on strike simply because a European had been appointed Principal of the College. He, of course, could not see that the strike could be more naturally interpreted as a protest against keeping out a deserving and qualified Indian on frankly racial grounds. The atmosphere in the College is not likely to improve in consequence of the latest activities of Mr. Lawrence. Discontented professors, liable to be turned out at a few months' notice after devoting their best years to the institution, insulted every now and then by the appointment of young men over their heads to boss over them, cannot be expected to take that interest in the work that is necessary for the development of a healthy academic atmosphere.

Prof. Advani's departure from the College will be deeply felt by the student community in Sind, and the new European Principal however clever and distinguished he or she may be, and belonging to whatever sex, will receive no better welcome than his or her predecessors.—Yours, etc.,

"A. I."

"PARSIS AND POLITICS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please oblige me by allowing the following few lines to appear in your most valued paper?

It is a pity that when Hindus and Mahomedans are taking an active part in the present-day politics, Parsis are lagging behind. It is Parsis, who commenced the political movements, it is Parsis, who produced the thoughtful Framji Cavasji, the glorious Dadabhoy Naoroji, and last but not least, the magnificent Pherozesha Mehta and many others.

These eminent souls of India have departed on an eternal travel, leaving behind their political instruction to not only Parsis but to every patriotic Hindu and Mahomedan. Is it not then, the bounden duty of the Parsis to take a keen interest in modern politics and thereby perpetuate the instructions and the noble examples of the fathers of their community? Are we yet to sit with calmness and steadiness and observe the rapid progress of other sister communities?

Gentle readers, I hope with full confidence that you will maintain the good name of the Parsi community for ever and give your kind thought to this important topic and form political associations, wherein you might discuss the political questions relating to India.—Yours, etc.,

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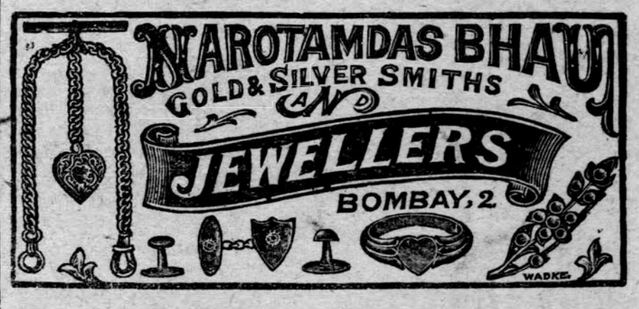

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